THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 147. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE REGISTRY LAW.

It is Declared Unconstitutional.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

In the case of Patterson et al. vs. the various city officers, which was brought to test the constitutionality of the new Registry law, Judge Sharswood this morning delivered an opinion declaring it unconstitutional and void. The decision was based principally upon the distinction made by the act between the rules it provides for the State at large and for the city, making elections not free and unequal in the city, opposing obstructions to the way of free and equal voting, and in other portions of the State offering facilities to that purpose.

In the course of the opinion the following points were presented as showing clearly the "illegality" of the act:—

1. By the general system, meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen, as heretofore, by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a board composed of the aldermen of the city, persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

2. By the general system, the assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the 20th day of September in every year.

3. By the general system the assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavits to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessors' list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal, the division canvassers.

5. By the general system the claimant of a votemay prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division whose names are contained on the assessors' division transcript under the head of private householders.

6. By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes, the tax receipt need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original assessors' list, the tax receipt must be produced in addition to proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax has been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the assessors are to place upon their list and assess all persons claiming a right to vote, without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house, or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence, by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

9. By the general system persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under the act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election, may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not actually naturalized on or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

No one would pretend to say that these were not matters of fundamental importance, and in direct violation of the Constitution. The act is, therefore, declared void and of no effect, and the injunction to restrain the various officers from carrying it into operation is granted.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

In the matter of the opening of Diamond street from Germantown avenue to Seventh street, the following opinion was delivered by Judge Brewster:

On the 6th day of April, 1869, the City Councils passed a resolution in these words:—"That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby requested to ask for a jury of view to assess damages caused by the opening of *all* streets ordered by Councils."

In obedience to this resolution, the City Solicitor has presented his petition praying for the appointment of a jury of view to assess the damages for the opening of Diamond street, from Germantown avenue to Seventh street. We have not been able to find any law for this proceeding. The act of April 21, 1855 (P. L. 266, Br. Dig., 882, sec. 113), authorizes Councils to order any street upon a public plan to be opened on three months' notice, "whereupon any of the owners whose ground will be taken by such street may forthwith petition the Court of Quarter Sessions for viewers to assess the damages which such owners may sustain."

This makes a complete system. If the owners of the land do not wish to sue for damages, we cannot see why the city should desire to institute a litigation against herself. Indeed, if we appoint jurors upon the present petition we may soon have a flood of such cases, and the city treasury be more than ever depleted by these proceedings.

She has suffered enough in this direction in the past, and the promoters of these operations should have learned by our former decisions that the Court can be no party to such wrongs.

The object of this is apparent. If the owners do not sue, the order to open may become nugatory under the decisions of my brother President Judge Allison in Large vs. the City, and Sowers vs the City, approved by the Supreme Court. 11 Casey, 231.

To avoid this result, the parties wishing the street opened would make the city the petitioner against herself, but the answer to such an exhibition of magnanimity is that the public have no interest in private speculations, and that those who are to be thereby enriched should pay the cost.

Prayer of petition refused.

THE JUBILEE.

The Success of the Undertaking.

From an entertaining Boston letter, written yesterday, we take the following:—

Thus far, from the beginning, this stupendous enterprise has been a glorious success, and all who frown upon it only make themselves appear ridiculous. There has not been a skip or a break. That everything has gone along harmoniously and beautifully not only the skeptical but the open opponents of the undertaking admit, and all combine in one common round of praise for him who conceived and those who have carried it so far through to a glorious consummation. Financially, the result is far beyond the anticipations or even the hopes of its projectors and managers, and musically it has eclipsed anything ever known in the world. The receipts so far have come up to nearly a million dollars, and the additional incomings to-morrow will probably swell them to that grand figure. Gilmore is, of course, the happiest man in Boston, and the congratulations of his friends have been so numerous that he has actually been obliged to leave the Coliseum by a back door at the close of every entertainment. He has also received such an overwhelming number of happy congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, that it has required the continued labor of a private secretary to answer them. The Bostonians in general are also praised generously by the visitors for the liberal manner in which they have been entertained, and representatives of the press are likewise gushing with gratitude for the conveniences and courtesies tendered them, and the journals of the five or six hundred reporters and correspondents in attendance will probably teem with acknowledgments of the services of Messrs. Niles, Dunham, and Doolittle, who have had charge of their headquarters and done so much to facilitate reportorial labors. The streets are filled to-night with gay promenaders, and the theatres are also crowded. The newspaper men are mostly gathered in the Boston Museum, where there has been a complimentary entertainment tendered them by Manager Field, who was himself formerly a prominent attache of the Boston press.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.—The Sheriff of Sangamon county, Ill., has arrived in Chicago from Chatham, Canada, with a prisoner named Ely or Graves—the latter his proper and the former his assumed name—who is held under a charge of murder. Some six years ago the prisoner and another man committed a burglary in Springfield, Ill, and in dividing the spoils they quarrelled, when Graves stabbed his partner in the abdomen, cutting it clear across, and letting out his viscera, killing him instantly. He then fled to Canada, and nothing was heard of him. About three months ago an American patent right dealer happening in Chatham came across Graves, who was partly intoxicated, and the conversation turned to Illinois and to Springfield, when the stranger spoke of the murder, whereupon Graves took out his knife and boasted that it was the weapon that did the thing, and he was the man that killed the other. The authorities at Springfield were at once telegraphed to, and the man meantime arrested. But three months were consumed in extraditing the accused, who was taken to the scene of his crime.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1869.

It was noon yesterday before the intelligence of the sudden death of Henry J. Raymond became general. The grief was widespread and profound; for Mr. Raymond was a man whose reputation alone won for him from strangers a feeling akin to that of personal friendship. He united, to a very singular degree, the best qualities of a politician, a literary man, and a man of fashion. He was a sort of social Winkelreid, continually making way for liberty in some form or other. He united the practical and the artistic nature to a rare extent, and the long worldly wear and tear he had been exposed to had not encased his heart with an impregnable crust. His affections were just as genial, his proneness to confide when claims to confidence were worth considering, almost as touching, as in his first youth. He died like so many distinguished men in his line of life, at the very moment when, if ever, he would be expected to enter upon a table-land of leisure and pleasure. He was a man to appreciate those blessed privileges, although it is probable that the spirit that was in him to work would never have allowed him to remain long inactive. His *soubriquet* was the "Little Villain," but the little that his enemies found villainous was so inter-tissued with great virtues, that friends and enemies alike—so far at least as New York is concerned—have paid him the tribute of unfeigned mourning. The circumstances attending his death are not very generally known. His family physician attributes it to appoplexy, with which he had long been mildly threatened. He never felt any apprehensions on the subject, however, never took any preventive measures, never relaxed for one moment the vast labors which have made the New York *Times* second to no newspaper in America. One of his sincerest mourners is his old friend and chief, Horace Greeley, who probably thinks tenderly of the time when Mr. Raymond worked for the *Tribune* for eight dollars a week, and did the work of half a dozen men. The result of these labors was an attack of brain fever, and the result of the fever was that Raymond returned to the office of the *Tribune* at a largely increased salary, thirty dollars per week, which for days like those was more than respectable. There is no man on the New York press capable of exactly filling the place that Mr. Raymond has left vacant. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bennett are scarcely ever seen in society. Manton Marble has become a recluse since his wife's death, and applied himself more than ever to the reading of Mill, Sir William Hamilton, August Comte, Victor Cousin, and the philosophical writers generally. Mr. Raymond was equally a newspaper man and a man of society. He lived in the one, moved in the other, and had his being in both. The late "Miles O'Reilly" was the only journalist who approached him in this combination of brilliant qualities.

Philadelphia's old friend and institution, Signor Blitz, sails for Europe to-day in the steamer Bellona. Cruising along Broadway last evening, I met the garrulous possessor of Bobby and the birds, and he held me by the buttonhole from 8 o'clock until a quarter past ten. He is the only veteran ventriloquist I know who is not a bore; he is a sharp business man, a good friend, an excellent companion, and so good a magician that there are no less than thirteen bogus Blitzes palming themselves off as his nephews or sons, and in some cases as himself. Whenever the Signor gives a performance outside of Philadelphia he is sure to be arrested, the authorities possessing a neat knack for getting hold of the wrong man. One of the bogus Blitz's has invariably preceded him by a few weeks or months, and the genuine Blitz is called upon to pay the debts of the bogus ones. Now it is for some stage carpet, now for some upholstering, now for gas fixtures. Fully half his time when out of Philadelphia is taken up in proving that he is the original Blitz. That once known, things become serene at once, for the Philadelphia Blitz pays his way wherever he goes, and consequently the newspaper proprietors and job printing offices dote upon him. He opens here in New York next September.

We expect to have the Hansom cabs in operation here by the first of July. Stock to the amount of $70,000 has been already subscribed. Since the company was incorporated, no effort has been spared in pushing the thing. The capital is $250,000, divided into 5000 shares of $50 each. By the time another week has passed, at least one-half of the $250,000 will have been subscribed for. Most of the stock has been sold in ten, fifteen, and twenty shares, and almost all the leading bankers and merchants, such as Duncan, Sherman & Co., Brown Bros., Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Dabney, Morgan & Co., are among the subscribers. The intentions of the company are to employ fifty cabs, with use of two horses for each, to be employed twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. Whatever a cabmen makes over $7 per day he is to be allowed to keep for himself. That amount is required to be returned to the company every day by each cabman. The rates are, for a distance not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, 30 cents; for two persons, same distance, 40 cents; for all additional distances the same terms will be observed, viz., 30 cents for a mile or fractions of a mile for one person, and 40 cents for two. A good deal of this programme is, of course, liable to change, as experience shall seem to demand. The fares, at any rate, will not be increased. If they are altered at all, they will be lowered. Let us hope, then, that the carnival of cabmen is almost at an end, and that the epoch when $15 was not too much for Jehu to ask for the use of his carriage on a rainy evening will soon rank among the dead institutions. The Decline of the metropolitan Cabby commenced with the introduction of the cabriolawagonettes at Central Park; his Fall will be consummated with the success of the Hansom.

They say—mind, *I* don't—that Schneider has "been prevailed upon" to come to New York, and that she will arrive here in the fall. She is the only attraction, I think, that could revive the old flame, *opera bouffe*. That makes its last leap in New York tonight, and any one can see the ghost in the candle. It is a wonder that the secret history of *opera bouffe* in New York has not provided us with some real ghosts, for the French and the Fifth Avenue Theatres have vied with one another in quibbles and quarrels. No one was very much surprised at the row between Carrier and Bourgoin ("that" *gendarme*) at the former house; but that the gentle Aujac, whose voice was as tender as an apricot, and whose *personnel* indicated a temperament of romance and jollity—that *he* should prove belligerent was a sore disappointment. It was as bad as finding out that the good boy at school stole the fruit or cheated at his lessons all the while.

Mrs. William P. Tonnery (*nee* Annie Surratt) passed through this city yesterday on her bridal tour. She was married on Thursday, in Washington, to a young man who holds some position in the Surgeon-General's office. At the Metropolitan, where she was stopping, few people could have suspected that the happy-looking bride had ever passed through the bitterest agony which it is given to the human breast to endure.

Chevalier, the balloonist, who during his few months of sojourn here has constituted himself a very respectable ism among the scientific smatterers of New York, goes up in his balloon this afternoon, on a trial trip, previous to that transatlantic voyage we have heard so much about. He is extremely sanguine; as buoyant as his own balloon, in fact; and since he possesses much directing talent, I should not be much amazed at his ultimately turning out a sort of aerial Captain Jinks, and holding a high position in that balloon navy which Tennyson describes as "grappling in the central blue."

We intend celebrating the Fourth on Monday. The city has made no appropriation for fireworks. Perhaps A. T. Stewart will lend the money. I fear it is extremely uncertain. But then there's nothing so uncertain as borrowing money, except paying it back!

ALI BABA.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Irish Church Disestablishment—The Bill Passes the House of Lords on Second Reading—London Enthusiastic.

Advices from the Pacific Coast—Shipments of Bullion—New Gold Discoveries—Political Affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Church Bill—Its Passage on Second Reading This Morning by a Majority of 33 Votes.

By Atlantic Cable.

[The following is a continuation of the great debate last night in the House of Lords on the Church Disestablishment bill.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Westbury continued his remarks. Admitting the allegation that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, would th ismovement stop here, or must the land be restored? The questions at issue were church, education, and law. The latter should be dealt with first. He strongly deprecated the introduction of the bill at the present critical juncture, and refused to appropriate any portion of the endowment to education, taking away the peculiar property of the poor to relieve the blunders of the rich. It was not only cruel but profane.

Lord Hatherly warmly supported the bill. He said whatever shortcomings Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone might have, want of clearness was not one of them, and last year they fully unfolded the policy to be pursued. He regretted the long delay in the performance of this act of justice, and asserted the right of the State to interfere with and regulate the property intended for religious and charitable purposes, when its disposition was opposed to the public good and it could be better and more usefully appropriated. He said the acts of Queen Elizabeth clearly intended the Church to be that of the nation, and drew a fearful picture of the manner in which the policy of those acts had been carried out, but that policy had entirely failed, though seconded by the bishops and clergy. The attempt to force this Church on the people was the root of all the evils of Ireland. He exonerated the clergy of the present day from complicity in these acts, but the odium attached to it had descended to them. The present measure was the only one to establish a new epoch of religion in Ireland. Instead of ruining it would give the Church, for the first time, a fair field and a chance of conciliating the people. He strongly defended the justice, necessity, and sound policy of the bill.

He agreed with the idea that a portion of the revenues of the Church should devoted to education, but as the nation was unable to agree to their use in that way, there was no course to adopt other than that specified in the bill, which had been fully endorsed by the country. He expected the House to give it their calm consideration, irrespective of party feelings, and he believed that all would unite in the desire to settle the question on a fair and impartial basis.

Lord Cairns said the subject had been completely exhausted. The Church proclaimed Christianity and truth to all willing to receive them. So her mission was not a failure. With regard to the assistance she had given in the execution of the penal laws, he said the Church ought not now to be blamed for failing to be before her age a hundred and fifty years ago. The union of Church and State was the only security for religious freedom and independence of thought. It could not be severed without shaking Protestantism in this country to its foundations.

After speaking nearly three hours, Lord Cairns sat down amidst prolonged cheering from the conservative benches.

Earl Granville replied briefly, and at 8 o'clock the House divided amidst great excitement.

The division resulted as follows:—

For the second reading	179
Against it	146
Majority	33

The result was hailed with great cheering in the House, which was taken up by the spectators in the galleries and lobbies and an immense crowd on the streets surrounding the Parliament House.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; Consols for account, 92⅞; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 80½. American stocks firmer. Illinois Central, 95½; Erie, 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 9d. Flour, 22s. 6d.

LONDON, June 19—A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 19.—Closing prices:—Consols, 92⅛@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92⅝ for account; United States five-twenties, 80¾; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Closing prices:—Cotton quiet and unchanged; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat easier but unchanged. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

HAVRE, June 19.—Cotton on the spot, 145f.; afloat, 142½f.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The steamer Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, taking out $764,000 in treasure; $554,000 of which is for England, $110,000 for France, $72,000 for Panama, and $23,000 for New York; also 210 passengers.

Chinese Emigrants.

Over 1900 Chinamen arrived from Hong Kong yesterday by sailing vessels. Arrived, ship Robin Hood, from New York.

Gold Mines Discovered.

Forty-six additional discoveries of rich silver deposits are reported at White Pine, causing considerable excitement in that region.

Shipments of Bullion.

The shipments of bullion from thence have latterly averaged $70,000 to $80,000 per week. Mining facilities will soon be doubled, and half a million be shipped for July from various parts of California.

Wheat Rust.

Intelligence has been received of the rapid progress of rust in the wheat and barley crops, the damage being considerable in the coast counties, where heavy falls prevailed the past few weeks, although the accounts indicate that the rust will not do general mischief or be more serious than anticipated.

Obituary.

James G. Dermiston, a prominent California pioneer, died in this city yesterday.

Funeral of Frederick Seymour.

The funeral of Frederick Seymour, late Governor of British Columbia, occurred June 16. Mr. Esquointall, of Vancouver island; Sir James Douglass, Chief Justice Medham, and Captains Elie and Mist, of the Royal Navy, were pall bearers. The entire population of Victoria attended, and military salutes and minute guns were fired.

The New Governor.

It is reported that Mr. Musgrave, of Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of British Columbia. He will leave England immediately for Victoria.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Political Affairs.

MONTGOMERY, June 19.—The Democratic Convention at Dadeville, for the Third district, nominated J. C. Parkinson for Congress. He is a Northern man by birth, who settled in Alabama in 1865, and has invested largely in the State. The nomination was quite unexpected to him, as he has devoted his time to manufacturing and farming, and was not known as a politician.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	185	Toledo and Wabash.	68¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	71½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	102¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	82½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	95	Adams Express.	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	76¼	Wells, Fargo.	81
Chi. and W. W. pref.	92	United States.	69¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	115	Tennessee 6s, New	61¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Gold	136⅝
Pacific M. S.	87		
West. Union Tel.	39⅞		

Market weak.

FROM THE STATE.

Muhlenberg College Examination.

Special Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Penna., June 19.—The annual examination, of the students of Muhlenburg College were closed yesterday, and gave satisfactory evidence of thorough instruction and faithful study. The annual commencement will take place on next Thursday. On Wednesday evening C. Lex, Esq., of Philadelphia, will address the literary society of the college, and many visitors from abroad are expected.

The Gettysburg Celebration—Preparations for the Reception of the Military.

GETTYSBURG, June 19.—The tents which President Grant directed to be supplied for the accommodation of the citizen soldiery who may attend the dedication of the national monument on the 1st of July have arrived. David Wills, the President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, who has charge of the ceremonies, will pitch these tents in the historic grove in which General Reynolds fell, which adjoins the Katalysine spring and the new hotel just completed.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Unprecedented Crops—Nature in a Lavish Mood

The following article from the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* assumes a local interest when we consider the nearness of that brisk little place to us, and its location in a rich fruit and vegetable producing country, which sends such formidable supplies to our markets:—

Prone as we are to believe in that which we wish to come true, we doubt if the most sanguine have realized, even yet, how bounteous the crops of fruit and vegetables will be this year. The strawberry season, now drawing to a close, has been one of unparalleled success. The berries have been fine, the weather generally propitious, and the season unusually long, while the arrangements for getting the fruit to market were all that could be desired. The only thing that checked the shipments, when they did fall off, was the over-stocked condition of the New York market, and as prices there have revived again, the trade has experienced some revival. Two cars went through to Jersey City on Wednesday, loaded with strawberries, cherries, and peas, and quite a quantity were shipped to Philadelphia. The railroad company's estimates of one million eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty quarts (1,018,750), large as it appeared when we published it a month ago, has already been largely exceeded, and the season is not yet closed. This, however, does not include the shipments by water, the large quantities taken by the fruit-canning establishments, nor those consumed here, or turned into wine. The season has been a truly wonderful one, and we do not doubt that the whole peninsula has raised more than two million quarts, or 62,500 bushels.

Of cherries the shipments have been unusually large, and the same may be said of peas, though we have no data at present from which to form statistics. An unusually large amount of ground has been planted in early potatoes, and the yield has been enormous. From the little station of Marion alone, 56 barrels were shipped to Philadelphia one day this week.

The crop of blackberries, both wild and cultivated, promises to be enormous. That mythical individual, the "oldest inhabitant," throughout his life scarcely remembers a year when the bushes were so laden with fruit, and all modern people frankly admit that they never knew of such a crop. Shipments of blackberries will probably commence next week.

By about the 15th of July huckleberries (whortleberries) will be ready for shipment. This delicious wild berry is, if possible, even more abundant than the blackberry, and "thick as huckleberries" means something around the swamps this year. The large crop of these wild berries is particularly welcome, as the money received for them goes directly into the pockets of the poorer part of the population. The more children a man has the richer he is during the berry season. Of cultivated blackberries there will also be a considerable crop, but they are not very extensively raised. The same is true of raspberries, concerning which we know little beyond the fact that it is expected the railroad company's estimates of 21,000 quarts will be realized.

Last, but very far from least, come the peaches Speculation concerning this crop is at an end, and growers are busily preparing to send the fruit to market and make arrangements for its sale. A number of commission men have already arrived here to make arrangements, and buyers who buy the fruit as it stands are also on the ground.

The railroad companies (the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Camden and Amboy) have over 400 cars ventilated and shelved for this business, and the whole number and probably more will be brought into requisition. With all their immense preparation, it is probable they will have as much as they can do to move the crop. It is generally conceded that the estimate of one million five hundred thousand baskets, on which the company has based its calculations, will fall far short of the actual yield, to say nothing of the fruit which seeks a market by water, and for which also unusual preparations have been made. These, however, are mere matters of detail; the great fact remains that our peninsula, impoverished by the years of failure, is this year blessed with crops unprecedented in its history, and which bring peace, comfort, and happiness into hundreds of homes which have been the abiding places of want and misery for two long years.

HAYTI.

How Minister Bassett will be Received by Salnave.

Port au Prince Correspondence Nassau Herald.

The grand excitement here since the arrival of the steamer from New York is the news that a colored gentleman is to supersede the present American Minister, T. H. Hollister. As there is no other Minister Resident here, and as he is the chief of all the foreign representatives in rank, the Charges d'Affaires from England, France, and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, do not feel complimented with the news. The American Consul and other officers representing us here do not wish to have a colored man for a chief. We have had visiting and stationed at this port during the last ten months six American ships of war. The commandants and the officers under them, like the other gentlemen of our navy, are persons of culture, and would not relish this change. Rumor says that President Salnave was heard yesterday to remonstrate with the American merchants in town against this measure, and that the parties present all agreed in sentiment. The President remarked, so the story goes, that he already had more black men here than he could take care of. He considered the black race equal to the white race, but asked very pointedly whether our Government entertained such sentiments? If so, why did we not send black men to represent us in England and France? He said the question was not what he thought about the equality of races, but that he did not consider this discrimination in favor of Hayti to be complimentary. The question might occur to a patriotic mind why the present minister should give place to anybody. He is universally respected here by the Government and by all respectable Americans. The abuse heaped upon him by the rebels, and made public in the New York newspapers by hired agents of those adventurers, have grown out of the simple discharge of his official duties. His great offense was that he treated Salnave as he would have treated the chief of any other nation.

THORNTON.—Copies of the private correspondence of Minister Thornton and Lord Clarendon, which were confidentially laid before Parliament about ten days ago, have been received. The rejection of the treaty by the Senate is alluded to, and Mr. Thornton, in commenting on that point, says:—"The Republican newspapers which have been received up to to-day (April 20) approve Mr. Sumner's propositions very generally, and the sentiment of the country appears to be with him." He believed that the claims could be satisfactorily settled by the cession of Canada, which proposition, he states, had been frequently hinted to him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 19, 1869.

The stringent look of the Money market is gradually giving place to a more normal condition, and the prospect of a very easy market until the first of the next month is encouraging. There is a good deal of the *laissez faire* disposition among our merchants and business men generally, and the indifference to new enterprises or the expansion of old ones contracts the operations of the loan market within unusually small limits, even for this season of the year.

The banks are fully able and quite willing to advance all the currency necessary, at the rates so often quoted. For call loans, even on stock collaterals, borrowers are indisposed to pay more than 6 per cent., whilst on pledge of Governments the average rate is about 5 per cent. Street rates on discounts are 6@8 per cent. for the choicest notes.

The market in Government loans is quiet, and sales are unimportant. The gold market has literally "gone to smash;" the break is complete, and the "bears" have sole control of the stock and gold markets. The sales are moderate here, but in New York immense. First sales to-day were made at 136⅜, and quotations at 12 M. were 136⅝. State and City loans were quiet and sales unimportant.

All the speculative shares were feverish and lower. Reading Railroad declined ⅛, and closed at 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad declined ⅛; Catawissa preferred declined ½; Philadelphia and Erie ¼; Norristown Railroad ½; and Lehigh Valley ¼.

Canal stocks of all kinds were dull and ¼@½ lower, closing nominal.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares the sales were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh V new bs.	94¾	217 sh Leh Val..bs.	56
Cp..	94¾	8 do.....	56
$5000 City 6s, N.c&p.100		10 sh Elmira R.....	30
$400 do...d bill.100		100 sh Cata Pf..3d.	27
$1000 W Jer 6s.....	92½	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	36
$1000 Leh 6s, '84..c.	84½	200 sh Ph & E..b60.	32
$10000 Am Gold..860.	136⅜	100 do.....	31¾
$1095 do.....	136⅜	200 do...bs.b60.	32
$1000 Leh R loan....	88½	100 sh Penna R.....	56
100 sh Read.....c.	48·81	100 do.....3d.	56
400 do...bs.b30.	48·94	4 do.....	56
300 do.....c.	48·81	100 do.....b30.	56¼
100 do...bs&l.	48⅞	140 do.....bs.	56
200 do.....is.c.	48¾	100 do...s5&l.	56
300 do.bs.s5&l.	48¾	74 do.....bs.	56
200 do.....c.	48¾	100 do.....s5.	56
22 sh C & Am R.bs.		26 do.....	56
2 days..129		100 do.....b30.	56¼
100 sh Leh St s60wn.	36	100 do.....b60.	56¼
100 do.....s60.	36	19 do receipts.	55½
100 do.....b60.	36¼	100 do.....	55¾
300 do.....b60.	36	100 do.....b60.	56
40 do.....	36	100 do.....s10.	55¾

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121@121¼; 5-20's of 1862, 121⅝@121¾; do. 1864, 116¾@117; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1865, 119@119⅛; do. July, 1867, 119@119¼; do. July, 1868, 118⅞@119⅛; 5s, 10-40, 107⅞@108⅜. Gold, 136⅛@136⅜.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅛	11·45 A. M.	136⅜
11·20 "	136¾	12·10 P. M.	136⅝

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement by the banks was hailed to-day as the signal for cheaper money, and so far as extreme and irregular rates are concerned, it proved a reliable index; for money was more steady in quotations than it has been since the advent of the present activity. It seems curious to say that money is cheap at the rates which prevailed to-day, and it is so only by comparison with the rates demanded earlier in the week. The range was from gold interest to 1-16, or, to translate these diurnal into annual rates, from 9 to 22 per cent. It was thought also that Mr. Boutwell's visit to the city would in some way moderate the stringency, but he had not arrived at the close of business. It will be noticed that the rates to-day were more even than they have been during the week. It is very probable that the high figures have tempted a great deal of money into the street otherwise employed up town, and in the adjacent cities. Much curiosity is felt as to the bank statement Saturday, and the impression exists that it will show a large falling off in Legal-tenders, owing to the withdrawal of three per cents., the shipments of currency to the West, and the drain into the Treasury. Commercial paper is inactive in the present state of the money market, the banks doing nothing, the charge being insinuated that they are really leaning on call through confidential agents. The best names range from eight to ten per cent., but the market is hardly quotable. The failure of a dry goods jobbing house for $500,000 reported, yesterday, is confirmed to-day.

"Speculative operations in and the course of the Government market were determined by the character of the money market and the foreign quotations for five-twenties. The stringency in money in lowering prices here left a margin for shipment to Europe, especially as exchange continued so firm, and the demand thus created has induced a reactionary effect and keet the market steady. This state of things is dependent, of course, upon the maintenance of the foreign quotation, which to-day came 80¾, and by private telegrams late in the afternoon 81. The market was heavy at the noon board and prices touched the lowest of the day. There was a decided reaction at the last board, but prices were 'off' a shade in subsequent street transactions.

"The gold market was weak, and broke down under a pressure of sales, generally of 'long,' gold, the speculative feeling for a decline not being strong enough to tempt 'short' contracts. The market was without 'hammering,' but somewhat excited. The extravagant rates for carrying gold take away the profits of investment, and hence the 'bulls' have sold. In stocks a venture, even in the tightest money market, is often amply rewarded, owing to the wide fluctuations therein, but gold moves more slowly, and the profit of a rise is often eaten up by the interest for 'carrying.'"

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 19.—The Flour market is more active, there being an improved demand both for shipment and home consumption. The sales foot up 2000 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·50@5·75; 500 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·50; 1200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·75, chiefly at $6; some Ohio do. do. at $7@8; and fancy brands at $8·50@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25 ₱ bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of red at $1·40@1·50; and 500 bushels amber at $1·55. Rye is unchanged; 700 bushels Western sold at $1·30. Corn is scarce and firm. Sales of yellow at 94@95c.; and Western mixed at 88@91c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 75@76c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 50@68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $48 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·75.

Whisky ranges from 15c.@$1·3 gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLI

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The One Thing Needful.

"I remember," says the Rev. George Burder, "a woman whose house was on fire. She was very active in removing her goods, but forgot her child who was sleeping in the cradle. At length she remembered the babe, and ran with earnest desire to save it. But alas, it was too late; the suffocating smoke and roaring flames forced her back, and in an agony which none but a bereaved mother knows, she exclaimed, 'Oh, my child, my child! I have saved my goods, but I have lost my child!'"

So will it be with many a one at the last, who, "careful and troubled about many things," has forgotten his soul.

I got a good trade, will one say—but lost my soul; I got office, will another say—but lost my soul; I got friends, but God is mine enemy; I got pleasure, but now I am in pain; I got the world, but alas, I am now in hell, too poor, too helpless to obtain a drop of water to cool my parched tongue!

The loss of the soul is a loss irreparable. Other losses may be repaired, but there is no second soul for him who has lost one. Reader, take care of thy soul first, other matters afterwards; for though the body dies, the soul lives. And now, if ever, it must be saved. "Now," emphatically, "is the accepted time;" and now "is the day of salvation."—*Religious Herald.*

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

FRIENDS.

—The Society of Friends has been reported to be dying out, but according to their official statement, this does not appear to be the case. At the just ending yearly meeting of the Orthodox body in this city, it was reported that their numbers had increased by about 1500 during the past year, and there are signs of renewed activity and vigor in the body which give promise of a long life-tenure. The interest taken in Sunday Schools is a good evidence of this, as well as the decline of exclusiveness, as shown by a resolution at the late yearly meetings of the society, that the business meetings of the society should not be restricted to members alone, but that any persons interested in their proceedings might attend. There are twelve independent yearly meetings of Friends; that of London, where the records are preserved from the year 1672, being the oldest. The number of members in England is 13,815, while there is an attendance of non-members to the number of 3659. There is one yearly meeting in Ireland, one in Canada, and nine in the United States, viz.:—New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western Indiana, and Iowa. The increase of membership has been rapid of late years in the South and West, and new settlements of Friends are forming in Kansas and Missouri. The total membership is estimated at about 82,000. First-day schools have been largely established in the West. In the State of Indiana alone there are 178 such schools, with 1121 teachers and 13,123 pupils. In North Carolina a Sunday Normal school has been established. The Friends have three colleges in this country, viz., Haverford College, in Pennsylvania; Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind.; and Whittier College, at Salem, in Iowa. They have also large boarding-houses at West Town, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Union Springs, N. Y.; New Garden, N. C., and other places.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The United Presbyterian Assembly pronounced, at its late meeting, in favor of allowing a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, notwithstanding one of the laws of the Church forbids a widower's marriage within any nearer degrees of consanguinity to his deceased wife than to himself.

—The Scotch Presbyterian Assemblies have been holding their annual meetings. The United Presbyterians expressed their general satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's Disendowment bill, but protested against the grants proposed for Maynooth College and for the Irish Presbyterians as exorbitant and objectionable. The number of congregations was reported at 599, and the members at 177,905. The Free Church Assembly's interest was absorbed in the question of union with the United Presbyterians. Negotiations with a view to union have been making for five years. The difficulty has been a fear on the part of the Free Church that their brethren were not strenuous enough on the duty of the State to support the Church; for, though the Free Church refuses aid from the State under the conditions on which the State will give aid, it is firm in the opinion that the State ought to aid in its support. The friends of union pressed the measure of continuing a committee on the subject of union, who should do nothing more than report progress a year hence; at which time, after a period during which the Church might consider the subject, the Assembly might remit the proposition to the presbyteries for their decision. After bitter opposition by Dr. Horatius Bonar and others, it was carried by an overwhelming vote. In 1867 the vote for union was about 3 to 1, in 1868 it was 4 to 1, and now is nearly 5 to 1. The discussion was protracted till long after midnight, and it was half-past 1 when the vote was taken. Dean Stanley was present till the end of the debate. The meeting of the Assembly of the Established Church was of no special interest.—*Independent.*

—The corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid at Goshen, N. Y., May 11. The church was organized in 1720.

—The number of graduates from theological institutions this year was 101. They were divided among the different seminaries as follows:—Princeton, 23; Allegheny, 14; Chicago, 14; Union, 37; Auburn, 14; Lane, 9.

—Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., says the *Evangelist*, was, at last advices, in the south of France, slowly recovering from the prostration induced by many years of exhausting labor.

—A correspondent of the *Evangelist* thus describes the success that has attended the labors of Rev. J. B. Dunn, of the Beech Street Church, New York.—"Church income raised from $1900 to $8000 in a year, the membership increased by one hundred and eighty, an empty house now filled in the aisles with camp-stools, and $30,000 raised to sweep off an old debt in a day! The man who has done this great year's work is no genius, but a 'terrible toiler,' loves to save souls, and has got hold of the Scotch-Irish element and the young men."

—Mr. Edward Riggs was ordained in New York on the 13th inst. He is to go as a missionary to Turkey.

METHODIST.

—Peter Matthews, a full-blooded Indian, formerly a private in Company E, 40th Iowa Infantry, is preparing to become a Methodist missionary.

—The Methodist preachers of New York have instructed a committee to select places for street preaching, and to ask the Mayor for leave to occupy them.

—The largest Methodist salary paid in New England is $2500 and house-rent, to the pastor of Tremont Street Church, Boston. The largest membership, 648, with 48 probationers, is that of St. Paul's Church, Lowell.

—Several of the Methodist bishops, including Bishops Morris, Simpson, and Kingsley, have declared for lay representation. The elections held thus far indicate that it will pass by a large vote. Those reported by the *Methodist* are 1461 for it to 598 against. The Chicago *Advocate* has reports of 1792 votes for and 228 against the measure. The Pittsburg *Advocate* has reports of 1871 for to 458 against it. About three-fourths of the members stay away from the polls.

—Bishop Simpson thus defines the plan submitted to the churches for action. The plan, he said, would not admit any laymen into the Annual Conference, nor give them anything whatever to do with the appointing of preachers. But from the larger conferences two laymen are to be sent to the General Conference, and from the smaller ones one. When the General Conference was so organized, the preachers would vote on any proposed measure, and, if carried, it would be voted on by the laity, and, if carried, would then become a law. Neither the clergy nor the laity could do anything without the concurrence of the other branch of the conference. This, it was said, would be a check upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

—Rev. Dr. George Peck, who has been in the Methodist ministry for nearly fifty-three years, and is now an effective Presiding Elder of the Wyoming Conference, celebrated his golden wedding on June 10, in Scranton, Pa.

—The first class graduated at Drew Seminary received their diplomas May 20.

BAPTIST.

—The Sabbath School of the Memorial Baptist Church, northeast corner Broad and Master streets, celebrated their first jubilee meeting on Thursday evening last. The chapel was tastefully decorated. Over the pulpit, suspended from an arch, was an elegant bell of the choicest flowers. The school, as well as the church, is in the most flourishing condition. Rev. P. S Henson, D. D., is the pastor.

—Rev. Moses Rowley, Secretary of the Wisconsin Baptist Missionary Society, furnishes the *Standard* with the following figures:—"At the meeting of the society, at Mazo Manie, May 25, the condensed report of their missionaries exhibited the following as their first quarter's labor, equal to one missionary one year and nine weeks:—150 sermons in thirty churches; 2 councils and 65 other meetings attended; 491 families religiously visited; 6 times ordinance of Lord's Supper administered; 1 new church and several Sabbath Schools organized; $235 received into the treasury, and over $400 pledged; 5279 miles travelled in performing these labors. The society was organized in December last, and commissioned its three first missionaries without a dollar in its treasury."

—We cut the following paragraph from the New York *Tribune* of last Tuesday morning. It is one of the signs of the times, and indicates an enterprise and vigor which, we doubt not, will yield a large and beneficent result:—

"The American Baptist Home Mission Society received, some time since, a promise from the officers of the Union Pacific Railway of lands on which to locate missions on the line of the road. In pursuance of that arrangement, a committee of the Home Mission Society, consisting of the Rev. Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, and Rev. Dr. J. L. Backus, Corresponding Secretaries of the Board; the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, a member of the Board, and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Mason, of Boston, Mass., the District Secretary of New England, will start this evening for Chicago, where they will take the Union Pacific Railroad for California. They will be accompanied by several friends, three ladies being in the party. They propose to select sites along the line of the road for the establishment of missions, the lots selected by them to be given by the management of the roads, both on the Union and the Central Pacific lines. The party will stop at Virginia City, Carson, Denver, Central City, and Nevada City, and possibly at other places on the route, and attend to mission interests. On their arrival in San Francisco, the committee propose to visit the important cities and towns in California and Oregon, on the Pacific coast. They expect to be gone between three and four months.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Samuel Nott, who, at one time, for twenty years was pastor of the church in Wareham, Conn., died on the 1st at the residence of his son in Hartford, at the age of eighty-one. He graduated at Union College in 1808, and was a member of the second class at the Andover Theological Seminary (1810); was ordained 6th of February, 1812, and went out with Gordon Hall, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Newell, and Luther Rice, as the first company of missionaries sent out by the American Board. He was classmate at Andover with Drs. Gardiner Spring and R. S. Storrs.

—Rev. M. Gerould, after a ministry of more than forty years in Langdon, has resigned on account of the failure of his eyes.

—A new church of eighty-one members, called the Pilgrim Church, was organized in Providence, June 2.

—Mr. S. V. McDuffie was ordained at Crawfordsville, Iowa, May 25.

—A church of nineteen members has just been formed at Cheyenne, on the Pacific Railroad, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. Cheyenne is an important point. It has become the capital of Wyoming, has the railroad shops of a division, has the Denver Branch, Fort Russell, with 1200 soldiers, and 5000 population.

—What gives an appearance of fictitious strength to Roman Catholics is the fact that they mass into a single church what would make three or four Protestant congregations. Two Congregational churches in South Weymouth, Mass.—one of them 150 and the other 250 years old—propose to gain this advantage by uniting and building a new church. They are of about equal strength, and will have a consolidated membership of 250. A fine large edifice will be a bond of union between them.—*Independent.*

EPISCOPAL.

—The parish of the Holy Trinity, in New York has just closed its fifth year. It supports, says the *Protestant Churchman*, five mission chapels and Sunday Schools, a Dispensary for the sick, several beds in St. Luke's Hospital and Home for the incurables, mothers' meetings, sewing schools, employment societies, and other connected charities. There are more than 1300 teachers and scholars connected with the Sunday School department, whose missionary contributions for the past five years have amounted to $8577. The church school numbers about 400 children and teachers. In money, during this period, $248,401 have been contributed.

—On the 29th ult. the Zion Church was consecrated in Fonda, N. Y., by Bishop Doane.

—An extensive religious interest, under Episcopal influence, amounting to quite a revival, is reported in the Lexington (Va.) Military Institute.

—The report of the committee of the Episcopal Convention of Virginia on the subject of innovations is very severe against all High Church dogmas and practices.

—The Episcopal Convention of Connecticut met last week. A plan of life insurance was laid before the convention, by which the parish should by an annual payment of $30 insure the rector's life for $2000. Bishop Williams confirmed 1107 candidates the last year.

—The Rhode Island Episcopal Convention voted to pay the fees of the counsel which prosecuted Rev. J. P. Hubbard, his church not being required to contribute. The motion to pay Mr. Hubbard's counsel was defeated.

—The last suit against the Trinity Church corporation is based on the ground that it has forfeited its rights to its funds, because it has ceased to be "*Protestant* Episcopal." Its rector having joined Dr. Ewer in calling Protestantism a failure; and also because the corporation will give no account of its funds, and perverts them to the destruction of morals by leasing its property to those who keep houses of ill-fame.

—The Episcopal Convention of Ohio on June 3d thanked Bishop McIlvaine for his letter on the Prayer Book. The Evangelicals were in a majority, and successfully urged the advisability of revision of the Prayer book.

—An Episcopal minister at Lafayette, Indiana, has been publicly censured by his assistant bishop for attending the *Black Crook*. His church, the wealthiest in the State, sustains him.

—Bishop McIlvaine lately published a long letter to a clergyman who had difficulties about the Romanizing germs of the Prayer-book, explaining them all away. This letter was sent to all Evangelical bishops, and their opinion on the subject desired. They have all endorsed it, strongly upholding the character of the Prayer-book. These letters are now published, with the object of drawing off from their purpose those radical Episcopalians who meet this month in convention at Chicago, and who are moving for a revision of the Prayer-book. They are thus informed that they cannot have any sympathy or aid even from the most advanced of their bishops.

CATHOLIC.

—A Manchester (N. H.) clergyman lately stated that the 7000 Catholics of that city have for three years raised more money for religious purposes than the 20,000 Protestants; that their church property was worth twice as much as that of the Protestants, and their church attendance as large as theirs.

—In a recent official report of the Greek Church of Russia, it is stated that during 1867 there were 13,639 persons who left the Roman Catholic for the Greek Church, mostly in the western provinces. Entire communities came over, with the priest at their head.

—An Austrian Catholic bishop was lately arrested for refusing to obey a legal summons, and was brought by the police before the court. A secular priest has been condemned to an ordinary jail, instead of being confined to a religious house, as the Concordat stipulated.

—A great Catholic meeting took place in the Church of Innspruck last week. Count Manzano, the Imperial delegate, endeavored to prevent it, but was driven from the assembly, and was obliged to ask the protection of the gendarmerie, having used expressions insulting to the Church and the Holy Father. The Tyrolese are the true sons of their fathers of the year '9, and worthy fellow-countrymen of Andreas Hofer. The object of the meeting was to protest against the secular schools which the Government is attempting to force on the Tyrol. At Prague the Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular blaming the authorities of the University for having permitted an address to the Pope on his jubilee.

REFORMED.

—A new house of worship was dedicated at Kinderhook, New York, May 19.

—The First Church of Albany has contributed, during the last six years, for benevolent and congregational purposes, $134,776, being an average of $22,462 per year. Additions to the church 282, making the whole number of members 737. The Sunday School contains 800 pupils and teachers, and the libraries 1500 volumes. The pastor, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., has been gaanted leave of absence for four months to visit Europe; and he sailed for Glasgow the 29th ultimo.

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

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120,000 United States six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,300·00
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207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,654·26.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Real Estate	23,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,485·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·38
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3186. Estimated value	1,818·00
Cash in bank	$116,190·08
Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
	$1,647,387·80

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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THAT JUBILEE.

The Doings of the Third Great Day—Boston Overwhelmed with Noise and Mad with Enthusiasm.

[In consequence of unusual delays in the mails, the following letter, which should have appeared in our columns yesterday, did not reach the city until last evening.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 17.

Crowded as was yesterday's concert at the Coliseum, it was nothing compared to the almost incalculable mass of human beings assembled there to-day. It is estimated that to-day's assembly numbered fully 50,000, and I should say this is rather under than overrated. In fact, so great was the rush that shortly after 3 o'clock it became necessary to close the doors and refuse admittance to all comers after that time. I have been informed that the receipts of yesterday, exclusive of season tickets, were $72,000. If so (and I do not doubt it, by any means), to-day's receipts must have been over $100,000.

There were fully ten thousand people refused admittance, even with tickets. In short, so crowded was the Coliseum that, to use a popular expression, you could not drop a pin. The heat in the galleries was almost insupportable, although the building is excellently ventilated. Many ladies fainted, and it was with the utmost exertions that they could be removed from the building through the colossal mass of human beings.

This throng of to-day was partly owing to its being a holiday, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and partly because the programme was a popular one, made up chiefly of such pieces as are well known to everybody who has music in his soul. I append you the programme for perusal:—

THIRD DAY'S CONCERT OF THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Aube
Arranged for Orchestra of One Thousand Performers
Fifty Trumpeters performing the solo parts.
2. Choral, "Judgment Hymn".....Luther
Chorus, Organ, and Orchestra.
3. Grand March, "Peace Festival".....Janotta
Composed for this occasion, and arranged for Grand Orchestra and Military Band combined.
4. Aria, *Robert, toi que j'aime*.....Meyerbeer
Sung by Madame Parepa-Rosa.
5. Scena, from "Il Trovatore," introducing the Anvil Chorus.....Verdi
With Chorus, Band of One Thousand, One Hundred Anvils, several Drum Corps, Artillery, Bells, etc. The Anvil part will be performed by One Hundred Members of the Boston Fire Department.
6. Overture Triomphale on the American National Air, "Hail Columbia".....C. C. Converse
Introducing the Full Chorus, accompanied by the Orchestra, Military Band, and other accompaniments.

PART II.

1. Marche Militaire, "Prince Frederick".....Bilse
Band of One Thousand Performers.
2. National Air, "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Sung by Madame Parepa-Rosa, with Chorus and Orchestral accompaniment.
3. Aria for Trumpet, from "Il Bravo".....Mercadante
Performed by M. Arbuckle, with Orchestra accompaniment.
4. The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls.....Moore
Arranged for Full Chorus, Grand Orchestra, Military Band and Organ.
5. Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Reed Band of Five Hundred Performers.
6. Choral, One Hundredth Psalm.
Chorus, Organ, Orchestra, Military Band, etc.

Mr. Gilmore was the conductor for the day, and it is but just to say that he performed his task exceedingly well. His appearance in the orchestra was the signal for considerable enthusiasm.

The overture to *Fra Diavolo*, which opened the day's programme, was played gloriously; the opening drum solo was beaten by about thirty drummers, while the fifty trumpeters performed the solo in the beginning of the *allegro* admirably, especially the second time. Enthusiastic applause was bestowed upon the performers of the overture.

Luther's "Judgment Hymn" received ample justice from the hands, or rather the lungs, of the chorus. "The Grand Peace March," composed for this occasion (and we hope played for this occasion only) by Signor Janotta, is exceedingly trashy. It is a poor, we may safely say a very poor, imitation of Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," from *The Prophet*, and though it was well enough played by the orchestra and band, numbering some eleven hundred performers, failed to make any impression whatever. "Let us have peace," and not be obliged to hear such trashy compositions. In the original programme for the festival it was stated that this march was to be written by some European composer; why Signor Janotta was selected we cannot conceive. Where were Messrs. Eichberg, Koppitz, G. F. Bristow, Fairlamb, and others too numerous to mention?

"Robert, toi que j'aime," gave Madame Parepa-Rosa a fine opportunity to display her wonderful voice—in short, the only voice that could have been found in America to fill this vast edifice. The accompaniment, though well played by a small orchestra, suffered somewhat from the want of one or two harps, for which Meyerbeer had written it originally. Madame Rosa's effort was warmly applauded.

Then followed Verdi's "Anvil Chorus," given, as before, with chorus, orchestra, anvils, and cannon. The effect was tremendous, as it always is, and an *encore* was demanded and promptly given. So great is the desire to hear this popular piece and the national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner," that it has been resolved to introduce these two *morceaux* into every programme. "*Vox populi, vox mundi.*"

Converse's "Overture Triomphale," on "Hail Columbia," was next on the programme. Its construction shows a clever musician, and we consider the overture a fine work, though in some parts it is rather draggy. It opens with an *andante* in common time, changing to 6-4; this is followed by an *allegro alla breve*, in which some of the modulations are rather queer. A short *poco meno* follows, and then the chorus sings "Hail Columbia," with artillery accompaniment. With this the work ought to close, for this part is really immensely effective. But the composer has added a kind of *coda*, which rather lessens the effect of it. The overture created a marked impression, and received considerable applause.

The second part opened with Bilse's "Grand March," played by the full band. It was well given, though the *tempo* was too slow.

Then followed the "Star-Spangled Banner," Mme. Parepa-Rosa singing the solo after the first sixteen bars. In the last verse Mme. Parepa-Rosa held out a long B flat (in which key the air was sung), and it was truly wonderful how the note was heard above the chorus of 10,000, the band of 1100, the organ and the cannon. The effect was electrifying; the audience cheered and insisted upon a repetition, which was given.

Mr. Arbuckle next played a trumpet solo finely. He has good tone, and plays with considerable expression.

"The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls" was next sung by the full chorus very nicely.

Flotow's overture to *Stradella* was then performed by a reed band of 500, and but for some unruly piccolos and E flat clarionettes, was well given, and received a good share of applause. The concert then concluded with the One Hundredth Psalm, given by chorus, organ, orchestra, and cannon with great effect.

To-morrow we are to have another classical programme, and on Saturday the festival will close with a concert by the children of the public schools.

The nearer the Festival approaches its close, the greater seems to become the anxiety of the people to attend; and great crowds may be expected at to-morrow's and Saturday's concert. The ball this evening promises also to be a grand success, as a great number of tickets have been sold for it. The interior decorations of the building are to be increased for this occasion. To-morrow evening Manager Field, of the Boston Museum, will give a performance at that place, complimentary to the press now represented here, on which occasion Mr. William Warren will appear in *A Victim of Circumstances* and *Sweethearts and Wives*, which will be attended, amongst others, by C SHARP.

—Blondin has been divorced.
—Bismark is expected in London.
—Lotta is going to the Golden Gate.
—Nasby lectured $30,000 into his pockets last season.
—Reverdy has reverted to the Baltimore Supreme Court.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Charles Walcot will have a benefit this evening, when the drama of the *Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be given, with Mr. Everly as "Robert Brierly," and Mr. Walcot as "Hawkshaw." The performance will conclude with *Robert Macaire*, in which Mr. Barton Hill will appear as "Robert Macaire" and Mr. Walcot as "Jacques Strop." Mr. Walcot is an excellent actor, and we hope that his benefit will attract a crowded house. On Monday *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear for the last time this afternoon and evening. At the matinee "66" will be given, and in the evening *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *Lischen and Fritzchen*. Between these pieces Miss Galton will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Examiners Messick and Batturs consumed several hours yesterday in taking testimony in the contested election case.

—At a meeting of the employing plumbers held last evening, the following was adopted:—*Resolved*, That on and after July 1, 1869, we will not buy any materials from any dealers that sell to parties not engaged in the plumbing business.

—Francis M. Morgan, residing at No. 2035 Summer street, was drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill at Fairmount. The Coroner was notified.

—Joseph N. Peirsol, Esq., City Treasurer, has received a circular in reference to the paying of pensions, from R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, stating he has reason to believe that fraud is being perpetrated on the Treasury Department in the payment of "pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812." He calls the attention of Mr. Peirsol to the act of 24th March, 1868, which provides that application shall be attested annually by affidavit, and asks his co-operation to prevent frauds, by insisting upon strict compliance with all the provisions of the law. The act referred to provides "that the affidavit required shall be made before the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the applicant for pension shall reside at the time of making his or her application, which affidavit shall be attested by the Prothonotary or clerk of the Court, with the seal of the Court attached, or in the event of the applicant being too sick or infirm to make application to such Court, the affidavit may be made before an alderman or justice of the peace, which affidavit shall be supported by two respectable citizens, under oath or affirmation, stating such sickness or infirmity." The act further provides "that every application for either a gratuity or annuity under the provisions of the act shall be attested, annually, by an affidavit as aforesaid, and the application of any person shall be endorsed as meritorious by one of the judges of the Court before which the affidavit required by the act shall be made."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—President Grant was in New York yesterday.

—The Naval Practice Squadron is at Fortress Monroe.

—Vice-President Colfax went to Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday.

—Miss Minnie Warren was yesterday married to Commodore Nutt at Bridgeport.

—A further reduction in the clerical force of the Treasury Department is being made.

—John F. Darby & Co., bankers, of St. Louis, suspended business yesterday morning.

—Freight cars crossed the Missouri river, yesterday, opposite St. Louis, for the first time.

—Cars began running yesterday for the first time on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad.

—Eighty thousand acres of the Pottawattomie reservations, in Kansas, have been sold to settlers.

—Senator Ramsey goes to France to arrange the basis of the Postal Convention with the United States.

—Mrs. Mary B. Madden, convicted of the murder of her son-in-law, Obadiah Jones, in July last, is to be hanged in Boston.

—A rumor, somewhat doubtful, however, is being circulated, that Henry Keep, President of the Northwestern Railroad, is dead.

—Minister McMahon has not been heard from by our State Department. It is reported that his despatches are intercepted by Lopez.

—William H. Smith has been appointed Assistant Revenue Assessor, and S. Leedom Smith Gauger for the Fourth Pennsylvania District.

—It is rumored that an expeditionary force of fifteen hundred men from Philadelphia, were to leave New York for Cuba last night. The Junta deny it.

—The Bradley-Fisher imbroglio, in Washington, has been revived, Bradley bringing suit against Fisher for $20,000 damages, sustained by being excluded from the court.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that newspapers are not manufactured articles, within the meaning of the revised statute, but that editors and publishers must pay a tax as dealers.

—Information has been received by the State Department at Washington, of the formal presentation of Minister Motley to Lord Clarendon. Mr. Motley has not yet been presented to the Queen, in consequence of her absence from London.

Foreign Affairs.

—The King of Denmark yesterday addressed a meeting of the Rifle Corps.

—The debate in the House of Lords last night was animated and protracted, and without any definite result.

—In the Spanish Cortes yesterday, a proposition was debated for the reduction by the Government of the public rentes.

—The English press of yesterday declare that, judging from the tone of the debates in the House of Lords on the subject, disestablishment is a foregone conclusion.

—The shore end of the French ocean cable was laid yesterday at Brest. The Great Eastern had not arrived at that port, but when she does the submerging of the wire will go on.

Unarmored War Frigates.

Her Majesty's screw frigate Inconstant, 4066 tons, iron built, with an outer sheathing of wood, unarmored, 1000 horse-power nominal, 16 guns, is now lying at Portsmouth. She is a bold, handsome-looking frigate, with a bow as long and fine, proportionately to tonnage, as that of a racing cutter.

The necessity for swift ocean cruisers experienced in the United States Navy during the progress of the war between the North and the South led to the design and construction of unarmored vessels of war of which the Wampanoag may be taken as the type of the class from an American point of view, as the Inconstant represents the same description of vessel from a British point of view. As swift unarmored ocean cruisers, they are specially intended to destroy the mercantile marine of a hostile power, and to prevent, as far as may be possible, losses of a like character in their own mercantile service. The great features of the designs, both in America and in this country, consist, therefore, of extreme proportion and fineness of form with large engine-power, in order to secure high speed under steam; a large spread of canvas being also intended to be given in order to enable the ships to keep the sea under sail alone, and so lengthen the time during which the ship could keep in her bunkers a supply of coal for emergencies. The Americans were the first to adopt the principle of swift, unarmored ocean cruisers, and in the official and private notices of these ships published in America no secret was made of the fact that it was against the English merchant navy they were likely to prove specially serviceable in the event of war any time between the two countries—a conclusion we owe to the exploits of certain Confederate vessels during the struggle between the North and South. The power for mischief of such vessels in these days, when the speed of ships of war is necessarily ruled to some extent by the weight of the defensive armor they carry, was so self-evident that our own naval authorities at once confessed the importance of the new principle adopted in the American navy, and the advantage of adding vessels to the English navy which could effectually compete with the Wampanoag and her consorts. In designing the Inconstant the chief points kept in view have necessarily been similar to those held by the American authorities—high speed under steam, large coal-carrying power, a large spread of canvas to enable her to keep the sea, and to insure manœuvring power under sail.

In addition, she was intended to carry an armament greatly exceeding in power that of the American ships. It was also felt that since she was intended to keep the sea for a considerable time, the maintenance of her high speed necessitated the adoption of some efficient plan for the prevention of the fouling of her hull below the water-line, and that this could be best accomplished by covering her bottom with copper sheathing; at the same time, owing to the ship's great length, fineness of form, and great engine-power, her structural strength required that she should be built of iron. Hence it is that the Inconstant is an iron-built ship, having an outer coating of wood planking, and upon the latter the copper sheathing has been fastened, without fear of any galvanic action resulting. In her principal dimensions the Inconstant measures:—Length between perpendiculars, 337 feet 4 inches; breadth, 51 feet 3½ inches; mean draught of water, 23 feet 3 inches; burden in tons, 4066; load displacement, 5550 tons. She is about two feet broader, and of 300 tons greater burden than the Pompanoosuc, the largest vessel of the American Wampanoag class, and her load displacement is also greater than that of the Pompanoosuc by about 1000 tons. She is a loftier ship out of the water than the American ships, as she will carry her main-deck guns 11 feet and 12 feet out of water, while the Wampanoag and her consort only carry their main-deck guns 7 feet and 8 feet clear of water. This must obviously give a great advantage to the Inconstant as regards the power of fighting guns in a seaway. Revert ing here to the form of the Inconstant in connection with her estimated speed, it may be observed that she is not so fine in her lines as the Wampanoag, yet she is exceptionally fine for a ship of war; and that while in the Warrior the proportion of length to breadth does not exceed 6¼ to 1, in the Inconstant it is nearly 6¾ to 1. As far as form and proportions are concerned, therefore, the conditions appear most favorable to the attainment by the Inconstant on her trials of a very high speed. The intended speed of the Inconstant is 15 knots per hour, and the engines manufactured by Messrs. John Penn and Son, are of such a character as to render the attainment of this high rate of speed almost a certainty. The engines are of 1000 horse-power nominal, and are identical in their arrangement with those of the Bellerophon; and like those will indicate a power exceeding 6000 horse. The Inconstant has been furnished with greater boiler power than the Bellerophon, and, considering that the latter vessel is nearly 40 feet shorter, 6 feet broader, has about 1700 tons greater displacement than the former, and has been driven at a speed exceeding 14 knots in a six hours' sea trial, it is but a fair assumption that the Inconstant, with her additional boiler power, will fully attain her estimated speed of 15 knots.

The Wampanoag class were intended to attain about the same rate of speed, but in all instances, except that of the Wampanoag herself, they have failed to exceed thirteen knots. The Madawaska, a duplicate vessel to Wampanoag, and with duplicate boilers, only reached 12·7 knots; and the Chattanooga, a smaller vessel but with great engine power, only reached thirteen knots.

Mr. B. F. Isherwood, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington, in his reply addressed to Mr. Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the United States Navy, to Commodore Alden's report on the trial of the Wampanoag, draws attention to this loss of speed by the Madawaska and the Chattanooga as compared with the 12·7 knots per hour made by the first-named vessel, and distinctly asserts this loss was owing to the engines of the two vessels being on the direct action principle, while those of the Wampanoag were geared.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON SETS	1·39
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	10·12

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Norw. brig Reidulph, Pederson, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, Alexandria, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Cambridge, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, David Cooper.
Tug Hudson, Nichols, Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merriken, Delaware City, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, saw a ship bound in; below the Brandywine, brig Nova, bound up; below the Ledge Light, brig Itabia (Ital.), from Palermo; below Bombay Hook, brig Loch Lomond, from Zaza.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, 55 days from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.
Br. barque Melbourne, Horton, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. G. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Abstainer, Elderkin, 14 days from Caibarien, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Sallie, Scotten, 2 days from Sassafras river, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr R. S. Conner (new), Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merriken, from Delaware City, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 19.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Elizabeth Collins, with coal, for Wilmington.
Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 18.—But one boat leaves to-night, the N. G. Alvord, with rye, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Harvest Moon; Goddess of Liberty; E. J. Vickery; Myrtle; Cascadilla; and A. H. Griswold, all with coal for New York.
Ellen; G. C. Gere; and Dido—the latter for Wilmington—left in addition to those reported yesterday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer Millville, Renear, at New York 17th inst., from Millville.
Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, for New York soon, was at Antwerp 3d inst.
Schr Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, from Wilmington, N. C., at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Noank 16th inst.
Schr Hannibal, Fox, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 17th inst.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 17th inst.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brown, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 16th inst., for New York.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, sailed from Richmond 17th inst., for Philadelphia via Burwell's Bay.
Schrs Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, and Searsville, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schrs Mary Gilchrist, and Robert Palmer, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 7th inst.
Schr E. G. Irwin, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 15th inst.
Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 8th inst.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 16th inst., and sailed again next morning.
Schr Wm. Slater, Walls, from St. John, N. B., for Wilmington, Del., at Newport 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 15th day of May, 1869, the following alteration would take place in the lights of the port of Naples:—
1. The fixed and flashing white light situated on St. Vincent mole, in the military port, to a fixed and flashing red light, showing a flash every 30 seconds, visible at a distance of ten miles. Within the port the light will remain white.
2. The temporary green light on the extremity of the above mole to a red light, elevated forty-six feet above the sea, visible two miles. Within the port the light will be white.
3. The red light on the extremity of St. Gennaro mole, in the mercantile port, to a green light elevated fifty-three feet above the sea, and which in clear weather will be seen from a distance of six miles. Within the port the light will, as before, appear white.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Plaid and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Plaid Swiss Muslins and Plaid Organdies.
Shirred Muslins and Tucked Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins and India Twilled Long Cloths.
Piques, Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Linen Towels, Napkins, and Doylies.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Bar Netting, by the piece or yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silk, cheap.
Cheap lot of mixed Dress Goods, 25, 37½, 45c.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
Shirting Percales, yard wide, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves
Gents' Summer Underwear, very cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Linen Fans, Japanese Fans, Autograph Fans, and Silk Fans.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, etc. etc.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, and Marseilles Trimmings.

[4 3swf

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·60.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

Only to the end of this month for the low prices before rebuilding. Come now, while the stock is fresh. 1 7 fsm

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED ALL SUMMER GOODS TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TOURS CAN BE SUITED IN DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THEIR WANTS.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE THIS SEASON MADE
LLAMA LACE POINTES
A LEADING ARTICLE, AND NOW OFFER THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LLAMA POINTES, FROM $5 TO $100.
LLAMA POINTES, WHOLESALE.
LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
FISCHUES, OLGAS, AND ROTONDES.
WHITES OF ALL GRADES. 4 3 stuth3m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.
8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·15 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7 20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6 00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 6·37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 19, A POWERFUL COMBINATION. BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT. The following popular artists have volunteered:—Mr. BARTON HILL as.....Robert Macaire
Mr. A. EVERLY as.....Robert Brierly
Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
To conclude with the comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 21, will be presented the Romantic, Thrilling Irish Drama, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock. THREE OPERAS, MISS SUSAN GALTON IN ALL. FAREWELL DAY AND NIGHT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON
And Comic English Opera Company.
At the Matinee, "66," "66," "66."
At Night—A MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS.
After which Miss Susan Galton will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," concluding with
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY. ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. After which, Shakespeare's comedy, KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine.....Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Petruchio.....BARTON HILL
In preparation—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth. The return of Gus Williams. Continued Engagement of the Dashwoods. First week of the new ballet, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. New attractions by the Stars, Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

THE PEERS SUCCUMB.

The discussion in the House of Lords of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed last evening, and continued during the night until 3 o'clock this morning, when, as announced by a cable despatch received this morning, the House divided, with the following result:—In favor of passing the bill to the second reading, 179; against it, 146; giving a majority of 33 in favor.

Considerable excitement attended the closing discussion of the measure, the galleries being crowded as well as the benches of the House. But there was no new point developed by the opponents of disestablishment, their speeches being made up simply of reiterations of the stereotyped arguments with which the world is already familiar, with an occasional impugning of the motives of Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, and father of the bill. When the vote was taken 325 peers, as shown above, were present. The entire number entitled to seats in the House is about 465, but there are scores of peers who habitually neglect the exercise of their hereditary privileges as legislators, being more attached to the excitements of the turf and the joys of the wassail than to the strifes of party. Even when all the interests involved in the question are considered, the vote was an extraordinarily full one, and the majority, small as it was, ensures the final triumph of the project of disestablishment. The bill will now undergo the process of a careful consideration in detail. Attempts will be made by the tory lords to break its back with a burden of amendments; but the chances are that none will be saddled upon it that will not receive the sanction of the House of Commons. The conservative peers and English bishops who have spoken in favor of permitting the bill to be read a second time, have all declared their purpose of insisting upon amendments which will modify materially the more objectionable clauses of the measure; and unless they should carry this purpose to the extreme and impair the vitality of the bill, in all probability the House of Commons will be found as ready to make some concessions as the more sensible of the peers and bishops have been.

When the bill first came before the House of Lords, there was every indication that it would be defeated by a majority of seventy or eighty votes, a probability which was apparently increased by the action of the recent Conservative caucus. But the announcement of the result of this consultation developed an outburst of popular indignation that virtually decreed the destruction of the system of hereditary legislation. Wiser counsels have prevailed, in response to the voice of the nation, and by its action this morning the House of Lords has received a new and probably an indefinite lease of nominal power. The fact, however, that the bill has passed to a second reading by a majority of thirty-three votes, in the face of an unquestioned majority of fully twice that number against it, shows that the House of Lords is now and henceforth more ornamental than useful, as far as legislative purposes are concerned. It is merely the gilded figure-head of the ship of state; an institution possessing a high-sounding name, yet lacking all but the mere semblance of power.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

The recent removal of the Chief of the Detective force is only one of a series of circumstances which have attracted an unusual degree of attention to the workings of the Detective Department of Philadelphia. So far as the difficulty about the distribution of the reward for the capture of the Bucks county criminal is concerned, it is but just to Mr. Eneu to say that he makes a strong defense, and that his allegation that he only followed a standing rule in portioning out the $500 among all who had exerted themselves to produce the desired end appears to be well founded. The public can have no deep interest in squabbles of this nature, and they care little whether the prize money was or was not doled out according to the strict rules of detective justice. The quarrel is only significant on account of the indication it gives that the detectives employed and paid by the city are more anxious to devise ways and means to increase their emoluments than to make a square stand-up, disinterested fight against crime and criminals. It may be very verdant to suppose municipal detectives will consider their salaries a fair equivalent for their best services; but if their legitimate pay is not sufficient, it would be much better to increase it than to encourage the disposition to keep a sharp lookout for rewards, and to form offensive and defensive alliances with thieves, counterfeiters, and burglars. It is an old maxim that you should "set a thief to catch a thief," and a certain degree of familiarity with the haunts and practices of criminals is no doubt necessary to detect them. But it is an easy matter to carry this idea too far, and corrupt associations between the officers of justice and the foes of society do infinitely more harm than good. The spirit of our laws and of our people is well expressed in the enactments which forbid the compounding of felonies. But such enactments are of little use if detectives are permitted to grant a license for crime to petty criminals in exchange for their occasional assistance in securing the arrest of the perpetrators of a gigantic robbery for whom a large reward is offered. The complaint is made in various quarters that the detective system is rapidly assuming this character; and a correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Philadelphia, says that "if the thieves were known and punished the business of detectives as well as thieves would be broken up, and that would be a bad job for the officials." The Chinese are said to have a system of paying their physicians liberally while health is preserved, and of stopping salaries as soon as sickness occurs. Our detectives are compensated in a different way: they flourish and grow rich only when many startling crimes are perpetrated; and when they are not animated by a high sense of duty, it is easy to understand that they would not feel specially interested in preventing or diminishing the growth of crime. Yet it is this service, above all others, that the public desire and expect them to perform. If they cannot render it, the department might as well be abolished as a branch of municipal government, and the public left to rely solely upon private detective agencies. All the bargainers with thieves, who conspire to make crime profitable, should be treated as common enemies of society and punished as such; and certainly the detectives in the pay of the city should be not only pure, but above suspicion.

THE MANNER OF VOTING IN FRANCE.

Under such a government as that of France everything connected with the management of public affairs is conducted on a precise system, which would perhaps not be either possible or desirable in a democratic country. It is certain, however, that too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the ballot-box, and in our large cities, at least, matters have come to such a pass that honest men of all parties see the necessity for more stringent regulations in the manner of voting, even at the expense of some inconvenience to voters. As much interest has been excited by the recent French elections, a brief description of the manner of conducting the balloting will not be inopportune, and we may obtain an idea or two that will be of practical value to ourselves.

Each elector is provided with a card showing the district, the date of the election, and the name, age, and business of the bearer. This is his certificate of registration, and without it he is not permitted to deposit his vote. The election is conducted under the superintendence of the mayor of the arrondissement, or a delegate, who selects two of the oldest and two of the youngest of the electors present as *scrutateurs* or judges, and these, with the president and secretary, constitute the bureau.

At the appointed hour the polls are opened, and each elector hands his folded ballot to one of the *scrutateurs*, who gives it to the president, who drops it into the box after satisfying himself that it is not duplicated. Another *scrutateur* ascertains whether the elector has his card, from which he tears off a corner, to show that he has voted. The polls are closed at 6 o'clock P. M., and the president ties a number of strings around the ballot-box, seals it, and gives it into the keeping of the soldiers of the National Guard.

The same routine is gone through with on each day, and then the election is over. The votes are counted immediately by the bureau on a large table, which is, by law, placed in such a manner that the electors can walk around them and inspect the operation to see that it is fairly done. No vote is noted on the tally-sheet until it is submitted to two of the *scrutateurs*. Two days afterwards the aggregate vote of the several precincts is counted at the Hotel de Ville by a commission, and if no candidate has received a majority of votes, a second election is held a week afterwards, when a plurality of votes is sufficient.

The main features in which this method of conducting elections differs from our own are the counting of the votes in public, as to the expediency of which much may be said on both sides in this country, and the presentation of registration certificates by the electors. This appears to be an excellent and unobjectionable plan for checking illegal voting, which we might adopt with propriety and benefit. It would impose no hardship or inconvenience that citizens who are solicitous to prevent fraud would not readily submit to; indeed, it would be no inconvenience at all, but rather an assistance to both electors and the election officers under our Registry law, and it is well worthy of the consideration of those who are anxious to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and to make our elections fair expressions of public opinion.

The enthusiasm of the correspondents at the Boston Peace Jubilee is, of course, not to be measured by ordinary standards, but will naturally reflect something of the grandeur of the occasion. One of the correspondents of the *Press* expects to hear something like it in a rather far distant future, but not until then. He says:—

"Never till I stand within the gates of the 'far-off celestial city,' and listen to the melody of the 'hundred and forty-four thousand' in white raiment, do I expect to be moved as I was this afternoon by the 'Judgment Hymn.'"

And he adds, with an appreciation of what is more to the popular taste even than the melody of the "hundred and forty-four thousand"—

"It was indescribably grand. But, after all, I believe the greatest enthusiasm is for the 'Anvil Chorus.'".

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH Sabbath, in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the evening.

OPEN AIR PREACHING AT THE Boardman Mission Grounds, BROAD and REED Streets, on Sabbath afternoon, 20th inst., at 5 P. M. Floor and seats provided. Public invited. 6 18 2t

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH STREET, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. BEADLE will preach To-morrow (Sunday), morning at 10½ o'clk. All persons cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Dr. JAMES CLARK at 10½ A. M. Dr. T. M. CUNNINGHAM at 8 P. M.

REV. NOAH M. PRICE, 10½, "JESUS in Nazareth; 7½ (by request), "Sunday Schools: Are they Divine?" Lutherbaum, Twelfth and Oxford. Sabbath School Excursion Thursday next. Cars leave Ninth and Green at 7½. Tickets, 50c. Come!

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., and in the evening at eight o'clock by Rev. C. D. COOPER. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 6

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 4p 1

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 15 12t

ROOM YET FOR A FIRST-CLASS MAGAZINE.—Any enterprising party, contemplating starting a first-class literary periodical, can find desirable facilities and auxiliaries to secure a large circulation and success, by addressing PUBLISHERS, Post Office Box 1955, Philadelphia. 1t*

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 50tuthsm

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR the benefit of the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in CONCERT HALL, opening THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, day and evening. Beautiful Floral Decorations. Abundance of Seasonable Fruit. Choice Assortment of Domestic and Fancy Articles, at REASONABLE PRICES. A Band of Music will be in attendance. 6 16 4t*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS. The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 18 5t Secretary of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University, are invited to meet the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary. 6 18 6t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in condition of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 to th f s

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,676,650 38
Overdrafts	53 14
United States Bonds to secure circulation	700,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	53,477 00
Due from approved Associations in New York city	81,582 75
Due from other National Banks	138,845 34
Due from other Banks and Bankers	55,888 19
Current expenses	3,280 30
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)	104,378 27
Exchanges for Clearing House	630,180 14
Bills of other National Banks	36,167 00
Bills of other State Banks	381 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	8,507 28
Specie	7,847 34
Legal-tender Notes	378,089 00
United States 3 ℔ cent. Certificates	500,000 00
Total	$5,475,316 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Discounts and Interest	38,549 30
Profit and Loss	59,162 17
Circulation	589,630 00
Individual Deposits	2,852,189 24
Due Bills outstanding	73,728 70
United States Deposits	4,106 12
Due to National Banks	227,617 50
Due to other Banks and Bankers	183,657 84
Unpaid Dividends	48,284 07
Total	$5,375,316 24

Signed,
It W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,280,334 35
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$2,053,455 45
Legal-tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	360,960 00	
National Bank Notes	31,718 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	6,518 81	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	571,730 99	
		980,853 81
Expenses and Taxes		8,198 34
Total		$3,042,505 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,591,289 48
Profit and Loss	33,717 12
Total	$3,042,505 60

Philadelphia, June 18, 1869. 6 19 stuth 6t

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are vited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office, Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street (3 thstu6m D. K. ESLER, General Agent.

CLOTHING.

A SUMMER SONG FOR ALL DAY LONG.

BREAKFAST TIME.

What makes the folks so comfortable,
Eating, fast as they are able,
Round the happy breakfast table?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

DINNER TIME.

Whence those clothes, so thin and thinner,
Prudent people wear to dinner?
Answer, sure as I'm a sinner,
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

SUPPER TIME.

As good folks go home to tea,
Whence those clothes so fine, which we
On the best of people see?
CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

THE CONCLUSION.

No need the subject to discuss;
No need for any further fuss;
The public say "THIN CTOTHES FOR US,"
"WE'LL BUY THEM AT
"ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!"

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the

Great Brown Stone Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago, is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., 6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of BLASIUS BROS., 5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

J. P. BANKSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 143 DOCK STREET,

Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated

Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.

This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Ernt, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.

Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 9 ws6trp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY On TUESDAY, June 22. The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will make her first trip to Cape May on TUESDAY next, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and return on WEDNESDAY.

Fare, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Children, $1 25 " "
Servants, $1 50 " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage hire extra.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the LADY OF THE LAKE will commence running regularly; leaving Philadelphia every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY; returning alternate days.

For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL, 6 18 3t CALVIN TAGGART.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street wharf daily, every few minutes. 6 18 2m*

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PAPER HANGINGS,

S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

6 19 stu6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

ECONOMICAL

Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretar

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.

Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18

$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.

Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent,

15 ws ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF TEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TINS LONDON FANCY BISCUITS TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,

CONSISTING OF

Eugenie, Albert, Pearl, Macaroons, Floral, Desert Rusk, Thin Captains, Palace Varieties, Caskets, Fruit, Picnics, Arrowroot, Champagne Rusks, Finger Ginger-nuts, and Mixed,

Received June 11, per steamer Louisiana.

For families going to the country or the sea-side these Biscuits will be found a great luxury.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT

stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS AT LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 5 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MARVIN'S SPHERICALS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.

Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

York Tries a Spherical.

In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view:
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield;
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing:
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

OF THE ABOVE

Chrome Iron Spherical Safes,

THERE ARE A FEW MORE LEFT

AT

MARVIN & CO.'S,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

6 18 6t4p MASONIC HALL.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 18 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree

2 1 mws3rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu3

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

A PHONOGRAPHER WANTED.—AN ACtive LAD, familiar with Phonography, who writes a plain, legible hand, wanted for general office use. He may be required to travel frequently in the capacity of amanuensis. Address UNION, Evening Telegraph Office, giving age, address, and style of writing. 6 18 3t5p

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.

A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

at $1 50 and $1 75 PER SET 3 20 stuth3mrp

$15,000, $10,000, AND $5000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 1t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF DYS-

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Delaware, formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa., do certify that for one year and a half I have suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker, or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four, and often eight days; under this immense suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings; I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children; everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented. I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, at West Philadelphia. I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment, that saved me from an Insane Asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Mr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my suffering so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SANDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philadelphia.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose service are given to the public free of charge. This opportunity is offered by no other institution in this city.

Letters from any part of the country asking advice will be promptly and gratuitously responded to; where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box; sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1·50 per bottle, or $11 per dozen; sent by express.

All communications should be addressed,

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 818 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FEW WHO HAVE EVER TRIED THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, are tempted to leave that pattern hotel for any other.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 76 pieces, $15; 105 pieces, $25·77, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GLASSWARE.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, you cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Tumblers, 38c. to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $1·50 to $100 per dozen; Decanters, $1 to $75 per pair.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH CHINA.—Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, $50; 149 pieces, $50, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Dinner Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $1·50. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces, $3·00, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

PRESERVING GLASSES.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut treet. Stand hot water.

BLUE,
OLIVE,
BRAB,
BLACK,

diagonal worsted for

SUMMER SUITS,

now in style and very beautiful, just the thing to wear at the

SEA SHORE.

Also, a full assortment of Side-band Drillings for

PANTALOONS,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 124 Chesnut street.

BOWER'S NEW STORE.—The elegant drug store just opened by Mr. George C. Bower in Chesnut street, west of Fourth, tastily fitted up, and inviting in an air of refreshing coolness, has already become quite a resort. At no other place on the street can you procure such an exhilarating glass of soda water.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Have you seen the Willcox & Gibbs latest improved Family Sewing Machine?
It is the most wonderful instrument for sewing ever invented, simple, silent, and complete. Its stitch is more elastic than the *"lock,"* more reliable than the *"chain,"* and far more beautiful than *hand sewing.*
Old style Sewing Machines sold at very low prices at Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Depot, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people dont know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
How cheap we sell

☞ *Mens and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*

☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BLAISDELL—JEFFREY.—On the 17th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. EDWARD B. BLAISDELL, of Oceanville, N. J., to Miss LYDIA A. JEFFREY, of Long Branch, N. J.

GILLESPIE—SWEENY.—On Wednesday evening, June 9, 1869, at No. 4028 Germantown avenue, by Rev. O. P. Eaches, Mr. WILLIAM GILLESPIE to Miss CATHARINE SWEENY, both of this city, late of Scotland.

DIED.

FESMIRE.—On the evening of the 16th instant, Mrs. REBECCA FESMIRE, wife of George Fesmire, in the 42d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Colfax Lodge, No. 1, D. of R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1938 Sorrel street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Port Richmond M. E. Church.

FLOYD.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. ELLEN, relict of the late James Floyd, aged 62 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1107 Milton street, below Christian, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

GROSSMANN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY MARGARETTA GROSSMANN, wife of Michael Grossmann, aged 25 years and 26 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 517 S. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Vault.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Mr. FRANCIS M. MORGAN.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

RIGHTER.—On Wednesday, June 16, 1869, JOHN RIGHTER, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Spring Mills, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on Sunday, June 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.

ROBARTS.—On the evening of the 16th instant, WALTER COWARD ROBARTS, of this city.

SHEER.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM SHEER, Sr., aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1308 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 622 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p4

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [5 8 wsrp

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21sw3mrp

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

TOMATOES in season, fresh from the vines, are not more excellent.
Cans large, and full of pure solid Tomatoes. TRY A CAN.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.
QUINTON PACKING COMPANY,
No. 45 North WATER Street, Philadelphia.
Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

THE LATEST AND BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of
THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CREST AND ARMS,
NAMES, FLOWERS, BIRDS, ETC.,
Stamped on PAPER AND ENVELOPES, in any color, FREE OF CHARGE.
Monograms, etc., illuminated in the highest style of art.
A monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 worth of paper and envelopes.
Call and see our samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Engravers, Stationers, and Steam Power Printers
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.
W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

FOR SALE—A NEAT SUBURBAN Residence, at Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad. Newly papered, painted, gas, bath, etc. STEVENS & CO., No. 109 North SIXTH Street. 6 19 2t

DRY GOODS.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
LINENS.

Men's and Boys' Striped Linens, 31 to 62½c.
Men's and Boys' Plain Linens, 45 cents.
Men's and Boys' Colored Linens, 25c. to $2·15.
Men's and Boys' White Linen Drill, 62½c.
Men's and Boys' White Linen Duck, 68½ to $1 75.
Men's and Boys' Coating Linens, 25 to 50 cents.
Chocolate Linens for Travelling Dresses, 31, 37½c.

Cassimeres for 50 cents.
Cassimeres for 62½ cents.
1 case Brown Mixed Cassimeres, 65 cents.
Black Cloths for Coatings.
Cloths for Coatings, all colors.
Cloths for Coatings, all mixtures.

Water-proof Cloths for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Pine-apple Cloths for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Cloths, White, Blue, Scarlet, and Plaids, of all kinds, for Seaside Mantles.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE,
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—CARRIAGE MAKERS, TAKE NOTICE.—Several lots Cloths and Cassimeres, suitable for lining carriages, very cheap. 6 19 stu2t

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES,
Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

GOODS FOR THE WARM WEATHER.
Small Figured Lawns, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Fine French Lawns, in good styles, 31 and 37½c.
Fine French Organdies, a desirable assortment.
French and Scotch Ginghams in great variety.
Buff and Brown Linens for suits.
Summer Silks, in Plaids and Stripes.
Hernani, Tamertine, and Crepe Maretz, for Dresses and Suits, at
STOKES & WOOD'S.
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
2 3 wsf PHILADELPHIA

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

LUMBER.
ONE MILLION OF FEET
OF
DRY 4-4 GANG SAWED WHITE PINE LUMBER,
FOR SALE AT OSCEOLA MILLS, CLEARFIELD COUNTY.
APPLY AT FORREST PLACE,
NO. 125 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
6 17 thstu3t H. H. SHILLINGFORD.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF
TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

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NOW READY,
IN ADVANCE OF THE LONDON EDITION,
MRS. C. J. NEWBY'S
LATEST AND MOST FASCINATING NOVEL,
MARRIED,
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

We have also, in compliance with the demand for unexceptionable summer reading, either while at home or travelling, just issued new editions of

Mrs. Newby's Other Works, viz.:

Kate Kennedy, Trodden Down
Common Sense, Right and Left,
Margaret Hamilton, Only Temper.
Wondrous Strange,
At a uniform price of FIFTY CENTS EACH.

AN ELEGANT VOLUME,
Beautiful Snow, and Other Poems,
By J. W. WATSON. 16mo. Green and Wine Cloth, tinted paper. Price, $1·25.
For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

JULY MAGAZINES
NOW READY,

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
1tf PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
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No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 23 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PREVENTION—CURE.

The infatuation of mankind is marvellous. Men of good, sound sense live in or visit unhealthy districts of country during the hot summer months, without using a single precaution to ward off disease. They breathe miasmatic atmospheres and drink poisoned waters, but never provide an antidote against the deadly fevers that lurk in the air and float in the water. No man thinks himself in danger, nor any one can readily see that they are pursuing a suicidal course. Thus we find that whenever any of our friends are about to move into a fever country, all make haste to advise him to be sure and take with him a reliable antidote, like the ZINGARI BITTERS, for example; but no one seems to think it necessary to apply this advice to himself.

Thousands of people annually sacrifice their lives by neglect, many more shake with the ague, burn with the fever, are robbed of strength, broken down in spirit, emaciated in body, so that they are useless, burdensome skeletons. In the new countries of the West this has been especially the case. Now that the Southern States on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the great Valley of the Mississippi have been opened to Northern capital, enterprise, and labor, innumerable families will go thither to purchase cheap homes and reap rich harvests from the fertile soil. Yet many will reap harvests of sore affliction, disease, and death if they fail to use the proper precaution to preserve health.

Medical science and the experience of mankind have rendered nothing more certain than this, that the juices of herbs properly prepared are the natural defenses against malicious diseases.

As a safeguard against epidemic and endemic maladies—generated by miasma and sun-heated waters, no medicine has yet been discovered that, in certainty to prevent diseases or efficacy in curing when once contracted, can in any degree compare with the GREAT ZINGARINI plant, discovered years ago by Cheopsus, the great Egyptian physician.

All the known remedies were familiar to Dr. Cheopsus; he had used them in his practice in the Valley of the River Nile, where, perhaps, more than in any other part of the world, fever antidotes are used; in his researches among the flora of Northern Africa, he found and tested the medicinal qualities of many plants, but of all these the ZINGARINI HERB was the most valuable. The fame of this medicine soon crossed the Mediterranean into Europe, and the Red Sea into Asia, and there became almost the only remedy for malarious fevers.

A few years ago this medicine was introduced to the American public in the form of the ZINGARI BITTERS, a pleasant and an agreeable liquid, but in not the slightest degree an intoxicating beverage. It is a gentle stimulant, but not an intoxicant. No one, therefore, need hesitate to introduce this article into his family for daily use during the seasons when the danger is greatest.

Its usefulness as a domestic specific cannot be overestimated. In cases of the stomach, sudden spasms, cholic, hysterics, lassitude, nervous headache, and innumerable other little ailments that occur in every family, it is a sovereign remedy.

This Bitters is especially adapted to soothe and tone the stomach, and every one knows that as long as the stomach is in a healthy condition no disease can effect a lodgment in the system. The digestive organs, when vigorous and in a normal condition, perfectly dissolve and assimilate the food, so that the strengthening and building-up elements can be appropriated to all the tissues of the body. But if food is not digested, there is no material supplied to replace the natural waste of the system. The great value of the ZINGARI BITTERS lies not in the fact, that it keeps the digestive organs in tone, or speedily corrects them when deranged.

Chills and fever are the pests of many communities: whole districts of country have been depopulated by this insidious malady, families have been reduced to poverty simply because their working powers had been destroyed by the slow and sure effects of this disease; and the skill of the entire medical faculty is often baffled by its pertinacity, yet no one who has tried this new remedy has long suffered from chills and fever, nor has any one been attacked by this disease who used ZINGARI BITTERS as a preventive. While most men recognize and acknowledge the necessity for stimulants, few take the pains to obtain a proper one. It often happens therefore, the great evil is done in the attempt to cure. Many resort to the use of raw alcoholic liquors, such as are sold in the public drinking saloons. These liquors, it has been shown, by extensive and careful analysis made of those sold in the saloons of New York, are often the vilest compounds of water, *fusel oil, amyle,* or *sulphuric acid.* By the use of these, therefore, the system is thoroughly impregnated with deadly poisons, which will lead to fatal results. It is unsafe to trust to common liquors. We must look elsewhere for a stimulant and tonic. There is one provided which may be administered with perfect safety to all who need invigorants. Its increasing popularity, its extensive use, and its superior qualities, determined by the most varied experience, are the strongest evidence of its utility. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from a mistake in the selection and use of stimulants, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the public to know that, notwithstanding the vast amount of deception practised in the mixing of liquors and the adulteration of drugs, there is yet a preparation thoroughly reliable, warranted to be free of all noxious elements, compounded of the purest materials, and in every sense of the word a medicine.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are given to the public with entire confidence and upon a full knowledge of their value.

Read what is said by some who have used them:—

Read the following from the Rev. R. J. Keeling, D. D., formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., and present Rector of St. Stephen's, Harrisburg, Pa., late of Chicago, Illinois:—

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 23, 1868.—I am not in the habit of recommending for general use articles which have proved of special service to me, but most readily give my testimony to the merit of the Zingari Bitters, prepared by Mr. F. Rahter. I have used it in my family with excellent results; it relieves incipient dyspepsia; is a fine appetizer, for the morning meal especially, and, unlike similar preparations, has a pleasant aromatic flavor, free from fiery alcoholic taste.
REV. R. J. KEELING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, October 16, 1868.—I suffered of fever and ague more than nine months. My liver had become very much diseased. My complexion was sallow and jaundiced, my stomach irritable, and my whole system greatly emaciated, with almost total loss of strength and appetite. I tried various remedies, but no cure till I used the ZINGARI BITTERS. My health has been completely restored by this valuable medicine.
JACOB HOMER.

HARRISBURG CITY, October 17, 1868.—Personally appeared the above-named Jacob Homer, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated.
HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.

[From Judge Murray].

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 23, 1868.—Mr. F. Rahter—*Dear Sir:*—I feel it to be my duty to inform you of the great benefits one of the members of my family received from the use of your ZINGARI BITTERS. One of my daughters was troubled for a long time with all the ills consequent upon the stoppage of the menses. She was pale, emaciated, spiritless; in fact, a general wreck. We tried quite a number of doctors, many home and advertised remedies, but no benefit was derived; finally I induced her to try your BITTERS, and after using it but a short time, the catamenia were restored, and her general health has already wonderfully improved. We can never thank you enough for restoring our beloved daughter to health. I believe it to be the greatest family medicine out, and would under no circumstances be without it.
WILLIAM F. MURRAY.

The following certificate is from the well-known Dunkard minister, Reuben Sayler, and speaks for itself. There is not a man in Maryland whose character for veracity and honesty is better known than his:—

MR. F. H. RAHTER—Dear Sir:—After suffering with Dyspepsia for 25 years, and using all the remedies advertised for its cure, beside being under treatment of eight or ten physicians, and all proving a failure, I was finally induced, by the merchant at Union Bridge (Captain Leighner), to try your most excellent remedy, ZINGARI BITTERS, and I now take pleasure in saying that it has done me more good than anything I have ever tried, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the most efficient remedies extant for the above disease.
I will also state that my neighbor, Mrs. Worley, who suffered of the same disease, told me, only a few days ago, that she had taken two bottles, and that she could perform as good a day's work as she ever could, to which I cheerfully subscribe.
REUBEN SAYLER,
Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.

Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen.

F. RAHTER & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers,
No. 6 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Exclusive Agencies granted where none are now established. 5 8 s26t

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXVIII.

MUSICAL NOTES FROM "THE HUB"

All the Fellocs Excited.

ARRIVAL OF THE JEW, BILL LEE.

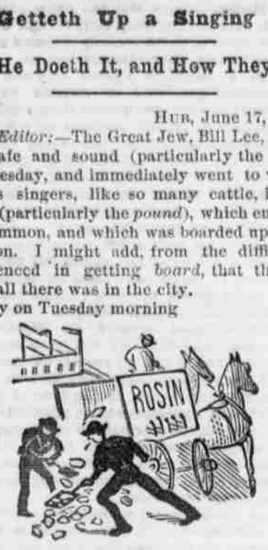
He Getteth Up a Singing Club.

How He Doeth It, and How They Sing.

HUB, June 17, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—The Great Jew, Bill Lee, arrived here safe and sound (particularly the *sound*) last Tuesday, and immediately went to work to get his singers, like so many cattle, into the pound (particularly the *pound*), which embraced the Common, and which was boarded up for the occasion. I might add, from the difficulty I experienced in getting *board*, that they had taken all there was in the city.

Early on Tuesday morning



The Rosin Wagons

began to drive up to the back door, and at once twenty men commenced to shovel in rosin for the scrapers of cat-gut, of which there are some four hundred. The *mews* has smiled upon the Jew, Bill Lee, from his birth, and his earliest music was that which he extracted from the household cat; that, however, he did by treading on its tail. The impressions of those days were never really effaced from his memory, and on the occasion of this sing he commissioned a New England mechanic to get him up an instrument that should combine both

Wind and String Properties,

and which I may say was successfully accomplished in the above. 365 cats, each one day older than the other, supplied the notes of the most delicate shades of tone, from the short and sharp tenor of the nine-days' kitten to the prolonged baritone of a year-old Tommy. The instrument was named the "Catawauler."

The freight train from Providence arrived with parts of the trombone, and as soon as all the pieces were got into the building, a gang of workmen commenced putting it together. The effect of this instrument, when blowed by steam, was electrifying. Professor Crescendo has the

Contract for Working the Keys,

at eighteen dollars a note. It is not very profitable, as he has to employ several men, who are stationed at different points in the instrument, and bring their dinners. It is a very dangerous business, as a slip at any time into one of the valves would be fatal——to that note.

The *feature* of the occasion is the big drum, and, like the nose on the Jew, a very prominent feature it is, with this difference, that while you "beat" the former, you "blow" the latter. The drum is a most ingenious piece of architecture, that has to be played by what is termed a "block and fall," and is also dangerous. The players take their position on the edge of the drum, and raising up the drum-stick, let it fall like a pile-driver on the head. The concussion is so great that it throws the players up in the air, and it requires great practice to get down in time for the next beat.

The most interesting department is that of the

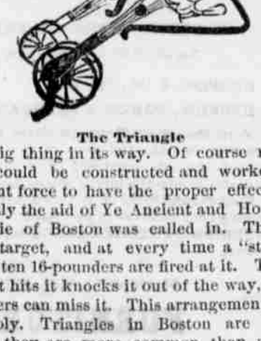
Jews with Their Harp.

and where three of this ancient people play upon one instrument, while the tongue is struck in proper time with a trip-hammer, borrowed from the Lowell Locomotive Works for the occasion. This was an invention of an old clo' merchant of Chatham street, New York, and was adopted by Mr. Gilmore, provided he could get the chaps with the gills to play it. A number of New Bedford whalers, who had lived three and five years at a time on "hard-tack," had teeth fit for the occasion, as the instruments could not be made of malleable iron, but had to be of the hardest steel. The music of these harps was very sweet, although many of the notes were regular jaw-breakers.

A very unique invention by the ladies of Boston to add *eclat* to the occasion was the introduction of an instrument called by the proprietor

Spankeania,

which was very simple in its construction. It was nothing more nor less than the putting into practice the old proverb that "A bird that can sing, and won't sing, ought to be made to sing." An advertisement went out from Niles' advertising agency headed "To the mothers of New England," and went on to invite "all those mothers who wanted peace in their families, and at present did not have it, to bring up the juvenile disturbers of the family peace to the Great Jew, Bill Lee, and he would inaugurate a way to 'let us have peace' at home." Accordingly, on the day set for rehearsal about six hundred mothers, with their boys, ranging from six to sixteen years of age, presented themselves to Mr. Eichberg, the conductor of the choruses, who immediately put them in training, as shown in the above sketch. The effect was most striking (particularly as regards the *striking*), and the mothers so enjoyed it that it was with difficulty they could be persuaded to hold up at the proper *beat*. On the opening day they kept time most beautifully. It was a moving sight to see 600 maternal hands raised high in the air, and, at the signal from the leader's baton, all of them come down in stern resolve to do or die; and simultaneously to hear the yell of 600 juvenile voices in all degrees of pain or anger, at the same time the cannon outside the building making one tremendous report. The bubs of the "Hub" have been in a hubbub about it ever since.



The Triangle

was a big thing in its way. Of course no iron beater could be constructed and worked with sufficient force to have the proper effect, consequently the aid of Ye Anelent and Honorable Artillerie of Boston was called in. They use it as a target, and at every time a "strike" is wanted ten 16-pounders are fired at it. The first one that hits it knocks it out of the way, so that the others can miss it. This arrangement works admirably. Triangles in Boston are no new things: they are more common than squares, particularly in the plan of the streets.

Towards the close of the sing is generally brought in the fellows that do

The Anvil Chorus,

and they never fail to bring down the house—that is, they would bring it down if it was not already on the ground. They use altogether sheet-iron music, and they can play anything. At "old sledge" they are A 1. *Ironically* speaking, they have nerves of steel, and their music is of the most cheerful description. One curious thing was noticed. During their performance every car horse that passed the building would immediately stop and hold up one of his legs, and always the one on which there was no shoe. This was noticed for several days, and became such an inconvenience to the railroad company that they intend keeping their horses shod during the existence of the sing.

Yesterday President Grant came into the shanty, and got into a scrape right away. They put him up among the fiddlers, and such a scraping of feline intestines I suppose was never before known. The General took out his handkerchief to wipe his nose. Mr. Gilmore mistook it for applause, when he gave the signal to turn on all the steam. The "big drum," the "spankeania," the cannon, and other wind instruments joined in with the rosin instruments, and such a din was raised that the General had to cry out for the second time, "LET US HAVE PEACE!"

This poetic

despatch will give you but a faint idea of the way the Jew, Bill Lee, taxed his ingenuity to get up something new for his customers, and how he succeeded.

Don't believe the many ridiculous statements about him and his club going the rounds of the press. What I send is entirely reliable. Others write merely for sensation. In comparison to mine they seem to me to

B FLAT.

A FAVORITE AMERICAN LETTER—An X.

THE VOICE OF NATURE—The blowing of flowers.

What is the most dangerous ship to embark in?—Authorship.

SEASIDE SENTIMENT—The Atlantic Ocean; long may it wave!

PIN-MONEY—What is expended in bowling alleys.

THE GREATEST BET EVER MADE—The alphabet.

While crossing a ferry a little three-year-old was heard to exclaim, as she saw a sail-boat, "Oh, mamma! there's a boat with a bonnet on!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1009 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 91 GREEN Street, Boston.
6 12 71* Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY.—Gentlemen about laying in their summer supply of Cigars or Smoking Tobacco will find my stock complete with all the choice brands, and at prices that cannot fail to please.
McCARAHER'S,
6 12 71* SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—IT IS situated on the Highlands of Lower Merion, near stations on Reading and Norristown Railroads at Conshohocken; eighteen trains daily to and from the city. House contains 12 rooms and hall; hot and cold water in bath-room and kitchen; it is surrounded with about 3 acres of lawn, with magnificent shade and ornamental trees, and gravel roads and walks; very healthy location; carriage-house; stabling; ice furnished. For a gentleman doing business in the city or desiring a country place for the summer, it is seldom a more desirable property is offered to rent. For rent, which is moderate, and more full particulars, address JOHN Y. CRAWFORD,
6 14mws3t* Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL Estate at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises.
Lot 1. An elegant new Gothic Cottage Residence, in Church street, convenient to railroad. House is 32 feet front; has front and rear verandahs; is brick-lined and well built. Enclosure is 50 feet by 165, with young fruit trees. $2500 can remain.
Lot 2 consists of a similar delightful house next west of lot 1. Apply to JAMES E. BELL,
6 14 6t* Real Estate Agent, Beverly, N. J.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 8 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—ESTATE OF CLAYton T. Platt.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Desirable Building Lots, Chesnut Hill, Montgomery county, Pa.—On Tuesday, June 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:
No. 1.—All that tract of land, situate in Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, marked on the plan of the Platt estate, No. 15. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of the Willow Grove road, at the distance of 600 feet northeastwardly from the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue; thence north 42 degrees 15 minutes, east along the middle of said road 314 feet 7 inches, more or less, to a point, at the intersection of the middle of said Willow Grove road and a 40 feet wide road, called Flourtown road; thence south 47 degrees 50 minutes, east 333 feet 4½ inches, more or less, to another point in the middle of said road; thence south 62 degrees, east still along the middle of said road and along the line of lots marked Nos. 18 and 19 on said plan —— feet —— inches, more or less, to another point in the middle of said Flourtown road; thence still along the middle of said road —— feet to a point at the intersection of the middle of said road with a certain 40 feet wide road, parallel with, and at the distance of about 789 feet 9 inches southeastwardly from the Willow Grove road; thence along the middle of said 40 feet wide road south 42 degrees 21 minutes, west 458 feet 9½ inches, more or less, to a point still in the middle of said last mentioned road, and thence north 47 degrees 39 minutes, west along the line of land marked on said plan No. 14—789 feet 9 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 6 acres, 2 roods, 18 3-100 perches, including one-half of each of the roads bounding thereon.
No. 2.—All that tract of land situate in the county aforesaid, and marked on the plan of the Platt estate, No. 16; bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of a certain 40 feet wide road, which is parallel with and at the distance of 788 feet 9 inches southeastwardly from the middle of the Willow Grove road, at the distance of 300 feet northeastwardly from the northeasterly side of Montgomery avenue; thence north 42 deg. 21 min., east along the middle of said 40 feet wide road 758 feet 9½ inches to a point at the intersection of the middle of said 40 feet road with the Flourtown road; thence S. 47 deg. 45 min., E. along the middle of said Flourtown road 1249 feet 11 inches, more or less, to a point still in the middle of said Flourtown road; thence S. 44 deg. 11 min., W. along the southeastwardly side of another 40 feet wide road 760 feet 2½ inches, and thence along the line of lots marked on said plan Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, N. 47 deg. 45 min., W. 1182 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 21 acres, 2 roods, 13 488-1000 perches, including road on southeast half of Flourtown road, and one-half of road on the northwest.
No. 3.—All that tract of land, situate in the county aforesaid, marked on the plan of the Platt estate, No. 17. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the middle of the Flourtown road and a 40 feet wide road, parallel with and at the distance of about 789 feet 9 inches southeastwardly from the middle of the Willow Grove road; thence N. 42 deg. 21 min., E. 122 feet 2½ inches, more or less, to a point still in the middle of said 40 feet wide road; thence S. 23 deg. 16 min., E. along the middle of said road and along the line of lot No. 18 on said plan 603 feet 8 inches, more or less, to another point still in the middle of said road; thence S. 77 deg. 31 min., W. still along the middle of said road, and partly along lots Nos. 18 and 22 on said plan 204 feet 4 inches, more or less, to a point still in the middle of said road; thence S. 47 deg. 45 min., E. still along the middle of said road, and along lot No. 23, 317 feet 7 inches, more or less; thence N. 42 deg. 15 min., E. along land of —— Armstrong 638 feet 11 inches, more or less, to a point in the middle of the Flourtown road, and thence N. 47 deg. 45 min., W. along the middle of Flourtown road 1249 feet 11 inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 9 acres, 1 rood, 1 96-100 perches, including portions of roads as shown on said Platt estate plan.
The above-described lots are all leased with a provision in the lease that possession will be given at any time, on 30 days' notice to lessee.
No. 4.—All that lot of land, situate in the county aforesaid, marked on the plan of the Platt estate, No. 25. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the middle of the Flourtown road, and a point in a new road, 40 feet wide; thence S. 53 deg. 35 min., W. along a line 10 feet, N. W. of the southeasterly side thereof, and along the line of Armstrong's land, 790 feet 9½ inches, more or less, to a point; thence S. 47 deg. 3 min., E. 451 feet 6 inches, more or less, to a point, a corner of this and land of H. C. Lea; thence N. 53 deg. 35 min., W. along said Lea's land 871 feet 7 inches, more or less, to a point in the middle of said Flourtown road, and thence N. 38 deg. W. along the middle thereof 444 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 8 acres, 1 rood, 26 192-1000 perches. (This includes one-half of Flourtown road, and 10 feet of road along the northwest side.) The above lot is sold subject to a lease expiring October 1, 1869. The assignees give notice that purchasers must bear the expenses of fencing. Plans can be had at the office of Assignees, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, and at the Auction Rooms.
EDWARD SHIPPEN,
WM. B. ROBIN, } Assignees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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TO BRICKMAKERS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DOUGLASS BRICK MAKING COMPANY.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY VALUABLE CLAY LOT,
About Twenty-one acres,
GERMANTOWN TURNPIKE,
Twenty-eighth ward.
KNOWN AS THE JOHN ROWLETT PROPERTY.
On TUESDAY, June 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange:
All that very valuable clay lot, with the improvements thereon erected, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situate on the Germantown turnpike, Twenty-eighth ward. Bounded by the Reading Railroad, North; Philadelphia Plank Road, and ground of E. Roberts and others. The improvements consist of a large mansion, with outbuildings, and two tenement houses; also, a covered drop coal yard, with bins capable of holding 3000 tons, with trade established; railroad track, connecting with Reading Railroad; a large brick yard, with sheds, kiln, clay-house 100 by 50 feet; engine-house, 40 by 50 feet, etc.
Clear of all incumbrance.
☞ Terms cash. Immediate possession.
$1000 to be paid at the time of sale.
☞ The above is one of the most valuable clay lots offered for sale for a long time, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.
☞ See plan at the auction store.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 12 19 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence, with side yard, No. 713 Green street, west of Seventh street, 38 feet front. On Tuesday, June 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, west of Seventh street, No. 713; the lot containing in front on Green street 38 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 86 feet 3½ inches, and on the west line 90 feet 5½ inches. The house is about 20 feet front, well built, and has all the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; commodious chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 tuths3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HERTZOG, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MARLON D. LIVENSETTER and W. BURTON CARVER, executors of the last will and testament of ANN HERTZOG, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 22, A. D. 1869, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of W. BURTON CARVER, Esq., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 12 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of SAMUEL R. McCLURE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 29th day June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
EGBERT NICHOLS,
6 17 thstu 5t* Auditor.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.
On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Hooks.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
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The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
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OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE MANUFACTURE OF "ISSUES."

From the N. Y. Nation.

If there be anything which the political experience of the United States has taught clearly, it is that political parties are produced by the spread amongst large bodies of the people of certain ideas capable of being clothed in legislation; that the spread of ideas capable of furnishing vitality to a party is generally slow, and the result of great labor and a combination of favoring circumstances; and that, once they have spread sufficiently, the party comes into existence of itself, just as naturally as the corn sprouts after the seed is sown; and that, after the party is formed, it is impossible to use it in the service of any idea except the one which created it; and that, when this idea has triumphed, the party dissolves into its primitive elements and another springs up to take its place. One would naturally suppose that all this was perfectly familiar to every student of political history, and particularly of the political history of this country, and yet it sometimes seems as if even old politicians were quite unconscious of it. There is hardly one of them who is not, at some time or other in his career, seized with a crazy notion that he can make a party himself with a little help from a few friends, if he can only get hold of a good popular "issue" and get it adopted by some caucus of his moulding. Every party which has existed in this country, and made even a respectable show at the polls—Federal, Democratic, Whig, Know Nothing, and Republican—has been based on a powerful idea, which had grown up gradually in the popular brain, under pressure of external circumstances, or had been bequeathed to it by former generations; but it would have been as impossible to say where or when it originated as to say whence comes the wind or whither it goes. The rise and progress of ideas is, in short, one of the historian's greatest puzzles, and will always remain so. But among the curious episodes in the history of all these parties have been the attempts of knots of politicians either to engraft something of their own invention on the party policy, or else to prolong the existence of the party after it had done its work by some bitters or other stimulant of their own concoction, or else to tempt it to turn aside from its appointed path by stories of hidden treasure in distant mountains. The usual result of these attempts has either been ridiculous failure from the outset—like Messrs. Johnson and Seward's Philadelphia Convention in 1865—or the production of a comical little puppet like the Bell and Everett movement of 1860, or the Butler repudiation movement in 1867.

It seems not at all unlikely that we shall witness something of the same kind during the coming fall. It is casting no extraordinary discredit on the Republican party to say that ever since 1865 it has been losing its hold on the popular affection. It had a very difficult work to do in reconstruction, and one for which the experience of the war had hardly fitted its leaders, and which, from its very nature, was sure to damage the reputation of any party which undertook it. It was enabled to carry it out successfully solely owing to Andrew Johnson's folly and the South's obstinacy and stupidity. How deeply the leaders felt the importance of Johnson's folly to the party was well shown by the frantic efforts made by them and by the party papers to magnify his "crimes" and the gravity of the impeachment trial. In addition to this, the party has had the spending for eight years of enormous sums of money, and has been forced to collect and disburse it without any adequate administrative machinery. The consequence, and the inevitable consequence, has been not only that the party has had to shoulder the responsibility of great abuses, but has had to witness the accession to its ranks of a prodigious number of knaves and adventurers, and to bear the burden of their "loyalty" and "soundness" while entirely unable to put a stop to their plundering and peculating. Some allowance, too, in investigating the causes of the decline of the party in popular estimation must, of course, be made for the weariness of any party which has been long in power which inevitably comes over the public before many years. Many people forget the misdeeds of the opposition, are constantly fretted by the faults of the administration, and gradually work themselves first into a belief that any change would be for the better, and then into a determination to have a change of some kind at any cost.

The party was, therefore, in a somewhat sorry plight at the approach of the Presidential election; and if it had made up its mind to discard Grant, and Democrats had made up their minds to take Chase, there is, we believe, little doubt in the minds of careful observers that it would have gone to pieces. Here the folly of the opposition, combined with the energetic action of the sensible men at the Chicago Convention, postponed the evil day. As it was, Grant may be said to have achieved a respectable victory only by the peculiarities of the elective machinery. Had he been dependent on a direct popular vote, he would have barely escaped defeat. The history of his administration thus far has certainly not been of a character to give the party a new hold on the popular confidence. Indeed, its warmest friends have been forced almost from the first to act on the defensive—to devote themselves, in fact, mainly to the work of proving, not that it has established new claims to popular gratitude, but that it has done nothing to earn popular distrust.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the hack politicians, whose presence in its ranks and use of its machinery for their own ends have brought so much discredit on it, should once more begin to feel anxious, and cast about for some means of rekindling the popular enthusiasm on its behalf or procuring a renewal of its lease of power. What is wonderful is that they—not being by any means, in the ordinary sense of the word, tools—should fancy that they can, by holding a meeting and raising a banner, get people to follow them wherever they choose to lead; and what is most wonderful of all is that it is Pennsylvania politicians who should put themselves in the forefront of the new movement. We suppose there is no body of persons so profoundly distrusted by all that is best in the Republican party, or who would find it more difficult to get people to adopt any policy which was likely to give them more money to spend or places to fill.

THE MARKET PRICE OF NATIONAL SYMPATHY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The London papers still strenuously insist that "British sympathy with the South" shall not be paid for in cash; and, upon the whole, there is nothing unnatural in this protest. Certainly we have no right to insist on a rule to govern others to which we do not ourselves submit; and probably no American would like to be tongue-tied, lest his "sympathy" for some unsuccessful struggle on the other side of the globe should be reckoned up in dollars, and taken out of the treasury at Washington by the aggrieved party. It was a distinguished apostle of freedom of speech who first discovered that, when a whole nation indulges in that luxury, it must be paid for on the counter. Mr. Sumner imported into his plea for Alabama reparation many such statistics (if we may so tabulate them) as these:—

Item.—Three (3) cheers from a British passengership.

Item.—Two (2) speeches of Mr. Laird—

and so on; which means, if Tom, Dick, and Harry "cheer" an insurgent cause, or publicly wish it success, this is to "go in evidence" against their Government, for the recovery of damages for "prolonging a war."

Presented thus, and stripped of rhetorical ornament, this argument might be disowned by its originators. They would probably say that these "items," for example, are only clustered as tokens of an unfriendly *animus* to the Union on the part of Englishmen. How does that help the case? Some English papers, like the *News* and *Star*, some English statesmen like Bright and Forster, insist that the great controlling body of national sympathy in England was always with the North. But let us suppose that it was *not*—is *that* a ground for "bringing in a bill" against England? Of course it is nothing of the kind. Why then, in a controversy of the *present* kind, do we drag it in?

Mr. Sumner's partisans would reply, probably, that these historic events were not only "indications of an unfriendly *animus*," but explained certain *overt acts*. But that is like substituting secondary evidence for primary. If there *were* "overt acts" of hostility done or permitted by Great Britain against us, these are in themselves sufficient for our case. They cannot be illustrated or strengthened by anything less weighty; and, on the other hand, if overt acts do not exist, they cannot be pieced out and constructively supplied from indications of national sentiment. The Sumner school presents three grounds of complaint against England. One, the Queen's proclamation, another, the ravages of the Alabama and other English-built cruisers, and a third, the "misdirected sympathies" of Great Britain. And the last occupies more space in the recital than either of the others, though it has no business at all in a money claim—about such a matter we may go to war, but not to law.

We shall be asked, however, why, since at best this is but collateral matter, it may not profitably be arranged and added to the official legal case? For two reasons. In the first place, it weakens it. It is the error of an attorney who crowds all sorts of irrelevant matter into his pleadings, and is forever delayed from getting a settlement by the objections of the other side. And this is the mistake we have always made thus far—without which, perhaps, the Alabama claims might have been paid, and the various shipowners and underwriters be to-day walking about with the "British gold" in their pockets. Englishmen know very well that, when the case is once put by America on its proper grounds, divested of all ridiculous accompaniments, these claims must be paid. But, meanwhile, they are justified in taking advantage of our weak arguments and preposterous demands, in order to avoid and ignore what they cannot meet, except by confession and payment. Thus the whole matter is kept perplexed, mystified, and unsettled.

In the next place, Mr. Sumner's reasoning is vicious, because we, as Americans, have always claimed the privilege of expressing individual opinion (we say nothing of governmental action) regarding all sorts of wars and rebellions. Pray, on the other principle, what damage is due from us to Russia for sympathy in Polish rebellions, to Turkey for sympathy in Cretan, to Austria for sympathy in Hungarian, to France for sympathy in Republican, to Spain for sympathy in Cuban, to England for sympathy in Fenian? A "nice little "bill" we should run up to all these and all other countries, on Mr. Sumner's principle, and we might as well go into bankruptcy at once. The Sumner school will tell us that England's sympathy "prolonged our war by encouraging the insurgents," and hence the war expenses must be partly paid for by her. Precisely the rule that applies to *our* sympathy and that of all other nations with *any* insurgent cause. Take the case of Cuba, which is right before us, as it were. The insurrection would probably have died out long ago but for American sympathy, and hope of American aid. Should it ever die out, is Spain to bring in a "bill for sympathy" against us? And have we no right to speak well of the Cuban cause, or "cheer" it, if we like?

It is worth while considering into what predicaments this doctrine may lead us; for it is a rule that "works both ways," and most of the time it works against us. We, certainly, have never scrupled to "encourage" by our sympathy whichever of two contending parties we happened to fancy, and have never thought of having our sympathy reckoned up against us at the market price by the other party. In the case of England, especially, it is doubtful whether she has been engaged in any war for nigh upon a hundred years, in which we have not publicly expressed our hopes that she would get soundly whipped. Our Fourth-of-July orators for years have talked this way, and many of our public men have done the same. We have always given our national sympathy in a much more undivided way than England did in our case to every insurrection—Canadian, Fenian, or Indian, against English control—and probably we always shall. But, as we have already said, it has been reserved, by one of those satires on human wisdom and candor which history constantly furnishes, for a special advocate of liberty in opinion to deny that liberty to any nation but our own, under penalty of mulcting in damages.

BEGINNING AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Napoleon begins another chapter of empire with a mistake—an inevitable one, however, the premises of empire being granted. He denies that it is proper to the imperial self-respect to conciliate his opponents, and straightway he imprisons the editor of the radical *Rappel*. The next move in order should be the arrest and second expulsion of Count Henri de Rochefort, the radical editor of *La Lanterne*, and said to be a descendant of Hugh Capet—not the only son of the old noblesse who takes sides against monarchy. Moreover, the Emperor may so connive through his salaried agents that the frauds of the late elections, albeit the radicals in the Legislature may venture to contest them, shall arbitrarily accrue to the empire. All disputed elections he will still have the chance of managing his own way. To the profound disgust of the Liberals of France, he is wilfully bent upon arrogating rather than conceding, and, so far as we can make out from the cable's despatch, has taken the course which will emphasize the meaning of the late radical vote, and not win a single convert to the throne. Taking it at its word, the empire at present only means offense. The Emperor will wait, it appears, to feel the pulse of France through its Legislative Corps, after having endeavored to make it temperately keep time with his own. What he has just done seems to repel the liberal advice both of Prince Napoleon and Persigny, but a hope remains that his arrogance is but a prologue to concession of some kind.

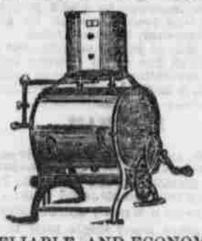
On the other hand, the empire will not encounter mutes or imbeciles in the spirits which it has evoked from the depths of French opposition. It has been a problem with Napoleon to find out the temper and desire of the uncertain and suspicious millions below him. The facts are now before him, yet do not deter him from a well-bred affectation of apathy to that sometime smothered passion for freedom, which, however devastating and almost self-destroying when hitherto fully ablaze, is yet an inextinguishable fire in the heart of France. Her patriots, however, are not disposed to be forever passive—least of all are they inclined to yield to any attack on the citadel of universal suffrage. Many of them may be as much opposed as Jules Favre to violence as a means of reform and progress, but perhaps the mass of them would agree with him in the doctrine that "if rights are to be attacked by violence violence should be encountered." Upon the right of universal suffrage, practised in one way or other, since 1848, the liberalism of France will take its well-fortified stand. It will not be possible for the Emperor to invade that right with safety. He can only yield to it with grace.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY—THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The greatest efforts have been made by Brazil and her allies to excite the United States Government against Paraguay. Even some of our own citizens, and those among them who have held official positions in South America, have been the active agents of the Brazilians in misrepresenting the state of things existing in Paraguay and in endeavoring to foment difficulties between this country and Paraguay. We were told that our Minister, Mr. McMahon, was virtually a prisoner in the hands of Lopez. Intimations were thrown out that even something worse than that might have happened to him, and that the allies pointed to the fact that nothing officially had been heard from him since last December. We all along suspected the treachery and misrepresentations of the Brazilian and allied agents and press, and now it appears from the news published recently from Paraguay that Mr. McMahon is safe, that nothing has happened to him, and that, in fact, he is near Lopez, the President of Paraguay; and we have no doubt he is on the best terms with and is kindly treated by Lopez. It is clear that Brazil and her allies were the sole cause of our Minister's isolation, and in all probability they stopped the official despatches between the Minister and his Government for the purpose of withholding the truth and deceiving the United States as to the actual state of the war. From news received by the way of Washington, it will be seen that the allies would not allow any communication with Mr. McMahon. Mr. Worthington, our Minister to Uruguay, writes that he had demanded of the Argentine Government either an escort through the allied lines or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them to enable communication to be made with Mr. McMahon, and that both the Buenos Ayres and Brazilian Governments had refused. Of course the pretext of this refusal was that the movements of the allies would be affected by granting such communication. Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, had a sharp correspondence with Brazil and Buenos Ayres on the subject. Thus, then, it is evident the allies are afraid of the truth being known as to the actual state of the war. It is equally evident that the official representatives of the United States, and, therefore, the Government itself, are treated in the most high-handed and outrageous manner by Brazil and her allies. This only shows what a miserable and imbecile Government we have. Every little State, especially if it be a monarchy—for our State Department has a particular tenderness for monarchies and monarchical institutions—may insult this country with impunity. Our weak Government will bear any amount of kicking from nations, small or great, which have active representatives in Washington, but it will not raise its finger in favor of republicanism in America, of the struggling Cuban patriots, or of anything else that is liberal and grandly national in policy. The great republic has sunk low in the character of its actual government, and there seems to be no hope of raising it up during the term of the present administration.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

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For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

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PUBLIC SALE

OF

MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct. of Opium, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1000 ounces; Camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts, altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candles; 5000 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, adhesive and Isinglass Plasters in large quantities; 2000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scales, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatulas, Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 3000 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes.

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Terms—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale.

All purchases to be removed in five days, and errors corrected after removal of the goods.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
On Tuesday,

June 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—

ARCH STREET, No. 931—Four story Brick Residence, 17 by 140 feet.
GERMANTOWN TURNPIKE, Twenty-eighth ward—Valuable Clay Lot—21 acres.
MARRIOTT STREET—Lot.
BARLEY STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET (North), Nos. 453 and 455—Two Stores and Dwellings and two Court Houses.
VINE STREET, No. 1518—Brick Dwelling.
GREEN STREET, No. 713—Brick Residence.
SANSOM STREET, No. 925—Hotel, "Wentworth House."
THIRTEENTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS—Ten Building Lots.
KANE, McKEAN CO., Pa.—Large Hotel and 3 acres.
SECOND STREET (South), No. 231—Store and dwelling.
CHESNUT HILL—Desirable Building Lots.
FILBERT STREET, No. 1614—Brick Dwelling.
NINTH STREET (South), Nos. 920 and 922—Business location.
SIXTEENTH STREET (South), Nos. 918 and 920—Brick Dwellings.
GIRARD AVENUE AND PALETHORP STREET, Northwest corner—Business Stand.
CATHARINE STREET, Nos. 936 and 938—Brick Dwellings.
ESSEX STREET, No. 823—Brick Dwelling.
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GROUND RENT, $27.

STOCKS, ETC.

1 share Point Breeze Park.
20 shares Empire Transportation Co.
25 shares Philadelphia Fire Insurance Co.
$9000 7 per cent. bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad.
25 shares Girard National Bank.
$12 800 City 6s old.
75 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.
50 shares Fame Insurance Co.
$3000 Catawissa Railroad 7 per cent.
4 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
5 shares Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
309 shares Junction Canal Co.
15 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.

ALSO, LEASE OF CITY WHARVES

Will be leased at public sale for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, the following named wharves and landings:—

Walnut street wharf, on the river Delaware.
Poplar " " "
Hanover " " "
Palmer " " "

6 18 3t By order J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
Catalogues now ready.

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LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

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ALSO,

400 cartons St. Etienne and Barle Ribbons.
1000 pieces white goods.
75 pieces black silks.
280 dozen Paris kid gloves. [6 18 3t
Nottingham curtains, real Llama lace shawls, crapes, etc.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,

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LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,

June 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 18 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

June 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. 6 19 5t

HENRY P. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER, No. 202 MARKET Street.

Sale at No. 59 N. Second Street.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CARPET STORE.
On Thursday Morning,

June 24, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by order of Messrs. Townsend & Co., No. 59 N. Second street, to close business, their entire stock, comprising a general assortment of carpets, matting, mats, window shades, etc., sold in lots to suit purchasers. Open for examination day previous to sale. Store to rent. 6 17 6t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Next,

June 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 714 Chesnut street, by order of Messrs. Christiani & Co., their entire stock of druggists' sundries, foreign and domestic perfumery, soaps, combs, brushes, etc. Store to rent and fixtures for sale. 6 15 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 21, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 17 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

BY B. SCOTT JR.

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WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

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1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
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GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at

REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS AND WHARVES.

Some Interesting Statistics Relative to the Location and Rental of Them in Philadelphia.

Below we present a summarized statement of the market houses and the more valuable public wharves and landings, under the supervision of the Department of Markets and City Property, connected with our municipal government:—

MARKET HOUSES.

Names.	Wards.	Rents of 1868.
Wharton Market	2d	$362 00
Washington Market	4th	4,995 50
Eleventh St. Market	3d and 4th	4,585 00
S. Second St. Market	8th	8,819 50
N. Second St. Market	11th	5,675 00
Callowhill St. Market	12th and 13th	4,676 00
Spring Garden St. Market	13th and 14th	9,934 50
Girard Avenue Market	19th	35 00
Richmond Market	23d	55 00
Frankford Market		
Total		$50,617 75
Supposed valuation		$570,000 00

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

The following shows the annual rental of the different wharves and landings, exclusive of those which do not reach $500. Except where otherwise indicated, the wharves named are located on the Delaware river:—

Location.	Termination of Lease.	Rent per Annum.
Washington street	March 1, 1870	$1,500
Christian street	March 1, 1870	2,800
Almond street	March 1, 1872	1,200
South street	January 1, 1870	1,100
Pine street	April 1, 1872	800
Dock street	January 1, 1870	9,000
Chesnut street	July 1, 1870	3,000
Market street (south)	March 1, 1871	2,600
Market street (north)	January 1, 1872	600
Arch street (south)	July 1, 1876	2,000
Race street	August 14, 1871	2,400
Vine street	April 27, 1871	2,527
Callowhill street	July 7, 1869	3,000
Noble street	March 1, 1872	5,000
Green street	March 1, 1872	6,000
Coates street	March 1, 1871	6,550
Poplar street	July 1, 1869	1,700
Hanover street	July 17, 1869	500
Allegheny avenue	March 1, 1871	500
Chesnut st. (Schuylkill)		4,580
Total rental (including those excluded in the list)		61,544
Valuation (including those excluded in the list)		1,076,50

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

Concluding Day of the Annual Regatta.

This afternoon, upon the river Schuylkill, at Fairmount, the remainder of the races arranged for the annual regatta of the Schuylkill Navy take place. As the day is pleasant, though warm, thousands of spectators will line the banks and dot the bluffs of the Park near the starting point. Saturday last, the first day of the contests, witnessed many hundreds of visitors, though but little interest was afforded them on account of the failure of the first-class race; but as all opportunity for a view this season of such an aquatic spectacle will have passed away when the sun dips this evening, crowds who were absent before will be present to-day. Upon this score, if upon no other, it behooves our oarsmen to do their prettiest this afternoon.

At 5 o'clock the Commodore will signal the start. Before that time all the boats are expected to be ready manned and prepared for the long pull. Three races will come off.

The first race will be between the Hiawatha, six-oared outrigger, of the Malta Club, and the Nautilus, four-oared shell, of the Quaker City Club. The crews of these boats having been disappointed by the withdrawal of contestants of their own classes, have agreed on this trial of skill and endurance. The Nautilus is allowed eighteen seconds start. The second contest will be a single-shell race between M. Schmidt and C. H. Clark for the champion belt and a gold medal. This race will take place at 5:45 P. M. The third race will be between double-scull boats, in which there will be at least three contestants, after which there will be a scull race between three members of the navy.

The Alcyon Boat Club, of Brooklyn, was met yesterday at Burlington by the Bachelors' Club, of this city, and escorted by the latter to their house on the Schuylkill, above the dam. The men, although much fatigued, having rowed fifty-five miles on Wednesday, are in first-rate condition, and will appear on the Schuylkill to witness the regatta this afternoon. On their arrival last night, a collation greatly surprised and refreshed them at the Bachelors' house, and they were formally and cordially welcomed by the President of that Club, to which their captain responded.

After to-day's regatta the Alcyons ship with the Bachelors at the Falls. Hospitalities have also been tendered by the Pacific Barge Club, but as the Alcyons return home on Monday, they cannot be accepted.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE M. E. CHURCH.—The question of lay representation in the General Conference has been voted upon in several of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the city, since the last statement. The vote for and against the proposed change, and the membership of the churches, were as follows:—

	For.	Against.	No. of Members.
Nineteenth Street	46	6	300
Tabernacle	86	4	419
Front Street	78	8	500
Scott	34	10	325
Arch Street	164	2	221
Trinity	151	—	348
Cohocksink	59	14	335
Fifth Street	59	49	460
Wharton Street	80	20	600
	756	113	3499
Previously published	1412	177	5573
Total thus far	2168	290	9072

This gives a majority of 1878 votes in favor of lay representation in the twenty-one different churches which have thus far disposed of the subject.

—Since the above was put in type, we have received the vote in two other churches, as follows:—

	For.	Against.	No. of Members.
Western	95	0	240
Siloam	65	5	415
Total, 23 churches	2328	295	972

SOLEMN CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.—The temporary new Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Rev. Jas. O'Reilly, pastor, will be formally opened to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, with much solemnity. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, and a great number of the clergy are expected to be present. Haydn's great Mass in C will be sung by a special choir, composed of the leading artists of the city, with full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins, together with many other fine selections, including a grand Te Deum, the "Inflammatus" of Rossini, the "Salve Maria" of Mercadante, the "Veni Sancte" of Sechter, and the hymn "Iste Confessor," in honor of St. Charles Borromeo. At the conclusion of the solemn ceremonies, Mendelssohn's "Grand March" will be performed.

A SERENADE.—At a late hour last evening William R. Littleton, Esq., President of the Society of the Alumni of Girard College, was tendered the compliment of a serenade by a number of his *confreres*. The Liberty Cornet Band accompanied them and discoursed the music. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Littleton was recently elected a director of the college, and it was to express the gratification of the society, over which he so ably and courteously presides, at his election, that the serenade was given. Were anything wanting to confirm his interest in the institution from which he graduated, and cement his attachment for those who were once his fellow-students, it would have been afforded by the pleasant occasion of last evening.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CINCINNATI BASE BALL CLUB.—The Cincinnati Base Ball Club, who have accomplished such wonderful success in their tour of the Northern and Eastern States, arrived in the city last night, and were received by a delegation of the Athletic Club, who escorted them to the Washington Hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Philadelphia. This afternoon they contend with the Olympic nine on the ground at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—Will be sold at public sale, by order of the Board of Directors of the Douglass Brick-making Company, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, very valuable clay lot, 21 acres; large mansion, two tenant houses, railroad track connecting with Reading Railroad, brick-yard, sheds, kiln, clay-house, engine-house, etc., etc. For particulars, see Thomas & Sons' catalogues, issued to-day, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

A RIVER PIRATE CAUGHT.—The Delaware Harbor police caught James Thompson last night, off Kaighn's Point, in a skiff which contained a lot of rope, which had been cut from various vessels. The rope and boat are at the Harbor Police Station awaiting an owner. James will be at the Central this afternoon, when he will also be arraigned on a charge of being concerned in the assaulting of a citizen at League Island about five weeks since.

A HANDSOME FAIR.—The beautiful floral, fruit, and fancy fair at Concert Hall, in aid of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, closes to-night. The flowers are in abundance, refreshments remarkably delicious, and the domestic articles not only very choice and elegant, but offered at very reasonable prices.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 238, being a decrease of 1 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 107 were adults; 131 minors; 199 were born in the United States; 43 were foreign; 11 were unknown; 11 were people of color; and 12 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain; 12 of inflammation of the lungs; 12 of marasmus; 8 of typhoid fever; and 6 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Fifteenth	14
Second	15	Sixteenth	9
Third	8	Seventeenth	11
Fourth	11	Eighteenth	11
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	25
Sixth	5	Twentieth	14
Seventh	12	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	2
Ninth	2	Twenty-third	5
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	7
Eleventh	9	Twenth-fifth	11
Twelfth	9	Twenth-sixth	10
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	5
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	3

RAID ON HORSE-DEALERS.—For some time past the Mayor has received complaints from residents and those who transact business in the vicinity of Ninth and Sansom streets of the conduct of the people who attend the weekly sales of horses, carrriages, and harness at the Bazaar at that point. The business men also complained that they could with great difficulty reach their places of business, owing to the blockade of streets by the wagons and horses of those attending the sale. About 11 o'clock this morning, the Chief detailed a posse of the Reserve Corps, who visited the place and took into custody about twenty of the dealers and buyers. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the wholesale arrest, and a large crowd of persons followed the procession, which was formed of policemen, drivers, horses, and wagons, to the Central Station. Arriving at the station, the prisoners were taken before Justice Kerr, who, after a hearing, held them to keep the peace.

THE SOUTH STREET ALTERCATION.—We have been waited upon by a person residing in the immediate neighborhood of the recent altercation on South street, in which Bernard Dugan sustained severe injuries at the hands of John Gillespie, and on his authority state that Gillespie's assertion that his female companions were insulted by a party of men standing on the sidewalk, is without any foundation in truth. The persons living in the neighborhood who saw or heard the dispute say that no such insult was offered as alleged by Gillespie, and they do not desire that their particular section of the city should acquire a reputation of such a character.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Henry Miller was going along Reed street last evening, with his coat over his arm. In the coat were a number of valuable books and papers. A couple of young thieves stole the coat and then put off. Subsequently Joseph Burns and William Godshall were arrested for committing the theft. The coat was recovered. Its owner is requested to call at the Second District Station. The prisoners have been held for a further hearing by Alderman Tittermary.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULTING REVENUE OFFICERS.—Deputy United States Marshals Murray and Baynes yesterday proceeded to Richmond and arrested James Peeples on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Hibbler, charging him with being concerned in the attack on Assistant Assessor House, of the Fifth district, on Wednesday last, while in the discharge of his duty. Peeples was held in $2500 bail for a hearing when Mr. House is sufficiently recovered to appear against him.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following batch of policemen were announced this myrning:—

First District—Edward Barr.
Fourth District—John Eagan.
Sixth District—W. J. Curry.
Fifteenth District—George W. Shuster, Sergeant, vice A. Holden.
Sixteenth District—Benjamin R. Hooper.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN GOODS.—Alonzo Gardiner was hailed at Delaware avenue and Chesnut street, by Policeman O'Neill, of the Fourth district, about 11 o'clock last night, with an awning in his possession, which he had removed from a vessel lying in the river. Alonzo dropped the plunder and jumped in the Delaware. He was brought to terra firma and taken before Alderman Kerr, who sent him below.

A RUNAWAY AND SMASH-UP.—A pair of horses attached to a wagon belonging to Mr. Santee took fright last evening at York avenue and Willow street, and ran off. The driver was thrown out and dragged some distance. One of the animals, on reaching Green street, struck a cart, breaking a leg. He was shot in the head. The carriage was considerably damaged.

STEALING DOOR KEYS.—Joseph Atkins was arrested last night at Seventh and South streets, while trying the doors of the residences in that locality. He had a number of keys in his possession, one of which was identified by Dr. Rogers, residing at No. 635 Pine street. He had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who committed him for trial.

HO FOR GLOUCESTER!—No more pleasant place upon the banks of our Delaware can be found than Gloucester Point. Breezes, cooled by the waters, and shade of trees and bushes, air of country odors, all invite an hour's flight from the dust and heat of the city. The boats leave South street wharf at short intervals during the day.

FIRE AT POWERS & WEIGHTMAN'S.—At two o'clock this morning a number of carboys of vitriol, located in the factory of Powers & We'ghtman, at Ninth and Parrish streets, were discovered to be on fire. The firemen were quickly on the ground, and the total destruction of the place prevented.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Charles Smith stole a lot of shoes from the front of a store at Fifth and Callowhill streets, yesterday, and was captured sohrtly after. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 bail for trial.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. Malone, at No. 622 Wharton street, was entered by false keys, and robbed of one gold and two silver watches, $50 in gold, and two Government bonds of $100 each.

A NOVEL ORDER.—It is said, on good authority, that in several of the police stations of the city an order has been issued notifying the appointees that they must subscribe for the *Age*, the morning Democratic newspaper.

A DESERTED WIFE.

She Proposes a New Code for Mothers-in-Law.

From the Troy Times, June 17.

Yesterday a Mrs. Annie Osborn appeared in the city of Albany in search of a runaway husband, who, according to her story, had eloped with or been stolen by his own mother. It seems that Mrs. Osborn senior and Mrs. Osborn junior could not dwell together in unity and love under the same vine and fig tree; and the former, having more influence over the mind of the son and husband than the latter had, took him under her apron-strings and ran off with him. Annie, the deserted wife and affectionate daughter-in-law, thereupon publishes the following card to the public, in which she shows that she is a woman of vim and no mistake:—

"Information wanted of Charles William Osborn, who eloped with his sweet angel of a mother, who retains the faculty of disturbing the peace of all with whom she comes in contact. The lady and gentleman who are the cause of my penning these lines lived at No. — West Thirty-eighth street, New York, and on the 14th day of May, 1859, the loving couple eloped to Albany, including a sister, named Libbie, a black and tan dog named Fanny, a cartload of furniture, and all the hat boxes his mother could collect for years. The gentleman who has so deeply fallen in love with the live stock and dead stock above mentioned, deeply regret to say, happens to be the husband of the much persecuted woman who writes these lines. I am anxious to find him—not that I ever purpose stooping so low as to live with him, but as he is twenty-six years old, I have serious thoughts of assisting his mother to wean him. His stature is five feet eight inches; he has brown eyes, brown hair, moustache and goatee, and is rather good-looking—what I once considered quite the pink of beaux. The angel's name is Hannah Osborn, widow of David Osborn, who lived near Rensselaerville. Her maiden name was Lagrange. I wish those gentlemen who have the ruling of things in general would have the kindness to enact a law allowing people to hang, choke, or smother all mothers-in-law who intentionally and maliciously make disturbances between husband and wife. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Annie Osborn, at Police Headquarters, State street, Albany."

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The War of Races in Washington—Fires in New York—Affairs in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—Steamship News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Charles Howard, one of the old revolutionary Howard stock, who was a Police Commissioner in Baltimore in 1831, and arrested for disloyalty and imprisoned in Fort Warren for fourteen months, died at Oakland yesterday, where he had gone in search of health.

Dr. John H. O'Donovan, a prominent Baltimore physician, died yesterday after a brief illness.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday evening with eight hundred passengers and a full cargo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Negro Equality Question.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Bricklayers' Union has expelled six of its members because they persisted in working with two colored bricklayers at the Washington Navy Yard.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Destructive Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 19.—The tannery of Alling Brothers, of this city, situated at Campbelltown, on the Erie Railway, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss has not been ascertained. Insurance $12,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Stocks very weak. Gold, 136⅝. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 121⅛; do. 1864, 116⅝; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119⅛; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central, 186⅝; Reading, 97⅛; Hudson River, 155⅛; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 103¼; Illinois Central, 148; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95⅝; Chicago and Rock Island 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153⅛; Erie, 50.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Cotton market favors buyers; sales of 100 bales at 32½c. Flour active and advanced; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $4·20@6·70; Western at 4·90@7·25. Wheat firmer but quiet. Corn dull and declined; sales of 32,000 bushels at 60@82c. by canal, and 83@87 by railroad. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 13,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32·87½. Lard dull at 19¼@19½. Whisky firm at $1·03@1·04.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Cotton less firm at 33c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firmer; prime red, $1·60@1·65. Corn dull and weak; yellow, 86@88c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye, $1·25. Provisions unchanged, except for Pork, which sold at $34. Whisky firm at $1·03@1 04.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Flour quiet at $4·50@6·50. Wheat quiet at $1·45@1·60. Legal-tenders, 73¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	185½	Toledo and Wabash	67⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	70½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	78	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90½	United States	62¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	115¼	Tennessee 6s, new	61½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152½	Gold	136¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	88½	Market irregular.	
Western Union Tel.	39⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$11000 N Jer Exemp. 85wn	104	200 sh Read.	48⅝
$1000 Mor Cl 1m bs.	80	100 do	48⅝
$2000 N Penna 6s	91	300 do	48⅝
100 sh Penna R.	55¾	300 do	48⅝
7 do	55¾	100 do	48⅝
100 do	55¾	100 do	48⅝
100 do	56	400 do	48⅝
12 doalliott's	55½	200 do	48⅝
100 do	55⅝	100 do	48⅝
100 sh Ph & E R.	31¾	100 do	48⅝
100 sh Read.	48·69	600 do	48⅝
200 do	48·69	100 do	48⅝
200 do	48¾	600 do	48⅝
100 do	48·69	100 do	48⅝
300 do	48¾	100 do	48⅝
100 do	48⅞	100 do	48⅝
100 do	48·69	100 do	48⅝
500 do	48⅞		

DISASTER.

Collision at Sea—The Barque Mary A. Troop Sunk by the Steamer Pennsylvania.

The steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from Liverpool, came in collision on the 15th inst., off George's Shoals, with the barque Mary A. Troop, of St. John, N. B., Captain Cain, from Ardrossan, Scotland, for the same port, laden with pig iron, cutting the vessel in two, causing her to sink almost instantly, taking down with her the captain and five of the crew.

Mr. John Healy, first officer of the barque, one of the survivors, makes the following statement:—

The Mary A. Troop left Ardrossan May 13 with a cargo of 480 tons of pig iron, bound to New York. Had a pleasant passage up to the 15th inst., at which time were in the vicinity of George's Shoals, a dense fog prevailing at the time. At half-past 9 A. M. was run into by the steamship Pennsylvania, of the National Steamship Company's line, from Liverpool for New York, striking the barque amidship and cutting her completely in two. Every one was on deck at the time of the collision; but the vessel went down so suddenly that but four out of the crew of ten were saved. The Pennsylvania lowered her boats and remained in the vicinity three-quarters of an hour, but could not find any others of the crew. The following are the names of those lost and saved:—

Saved—John Healy, Isle of Man, first officer. Seamen—James Williams (colored), of West Indies; Samuel Johnson, of Troon; August Johnson, of Germany.

Lost—George R. Cain, of Yarmouth, N. S., captain; Richard Dyer, of Falmouth, England, second officer. Seamen—John Martin, of Snowdon, N. B.; Frederick Mills, of New York; Henry Brown, of New York; John Lord, of St. John, N. B.

Annexed is the statement of Captain Hall, of the Pennsylvania:—

The Pennsylvania left Queenstown on the 3d of June, was off George's Bank at 10 A. M. on the 15th, when, during a dense fog and going seven knots, a vessel's bell was heard at the bow, and immediately a vessel loomed up close under her bows. The steamer's engines were reversed full speed, but in about a minute the two vessels came in collision, and the barque, which proved to be the Mary A. Troop, of St. John, N. B., from Ardrossan, bound to New York, loaded with pig iron, went down instantly. Only four of the crew out of ten were saved. Two boats were immediately sent from the steamer and rowed round the wreck for three-quarters of an hour.

THE NUDE WOMAN QUESTION.—Olive Logan, in *Packard's Monthly*, becomes responsible for an elaborate comment on this question. Miss Logan complains that her omission (in denouncing the "leg business") to defend the drama, as usual, in her Woman's Suffrage Convention speech, has brought upon her any quantity of denunciation as an enemy of the stage. She makes a good defense and presents a strong argument against the blondes:—

"The Nude Woman of to-day represents nothing but herself. She runs upon the stage giggling; trots down to the footlights, winks at the audience, rattles off from her tongue some stupid attempts at wit, some twaddling allusions to Sorosis, or General Grant, or other subject prominent in the public eye, and is always peculiarly and emphatically herself—the woman, that is, whose name is on the bills in large letters, and who considers herself an object of admiration to the spectators.

"Managers recognize her as an actress, and pay her sums ranging from fifty to a thousand dollars a week according to her value in their eyes. Actresses who love virtue better than money are driven into the streets by her, and it becomes a grave and solemn question with hundreds of honorable women what they shall do to earn a livelihood.

"I say it is nothing less than an insult to the members of the dramatic profession that these nude women should be classed among actresses, and hold possession of the majority of our theatres. Their place is in the concert saloons or the circus tents. Theatres are for artists."

CUBA.

The Cabinet Divided upon the Question of Recognition.

The N. Y. *Herald* publishes the following in its Washington correspondence:—

It is understood that as soon as the President and the members of the Cabinet who are now absent return, the Cuban question will be the subject of a Cabinet meeting. It is conceded by some of the Cabinet members now here that the time has arrived when some definite policy should be adopted towards Cuba. From the beginning the Cabinet has been divided on this question. The President favors the Cubans, and would be willing to grant them belligerent rights, but his Cabinet is against him. The sympathies of Secretary Fish, it is well known, are with the Cubans, but he does not wish to adopt a policy which he thinks would place us in an inconsistent light before Great Britain, especially while the Alabama claims question is pending. He has done nothing, however, against the Cubans, and nothing to further the Spanish interests. He had nothing whatever to do with the recent arrest of the Cubans in New York, and declines to take any action in the premises. Even the Cuban envoy and his secretary give Mr. Fish full credit for his sympathies towards the patriot Cubans. The erudite Attorney-General Hoar is pronouncedly against the Cubans, and asserts that if they are harbored here, and their conduct winked at by officers of the Government, they will get us into trouble with Spain, a country he seems to regard with some dread. Hoar, it is understood, has issued instructions to all United States district attorneys and marshals to keep a sharp lookout for Cuban agents, and to arrest them upon the first sign of an attempt to infringe upon the neutrality laws. The Secretary of the Navy would be willing to lend the Cubans a helping hand. "Don't be too vigilant in watching for filibuster expeditions in Cuban waters," is the language of his heart to Admiral Hoff. Boutwell naturally sides with Hoar, and is for a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws against the Cubans. Rawlins, Cox, and Creswell are indifferent. Thus the matter stands. What policy will be adopted when the question is again brought before the Cabinet remains to be seen.

Victories Gained by the Patriots.

From a letter written in Santiago de Cuba on the 28th of May, we obtain this information:—

For some days a report has been current that an expedition had landed, which was confirmed by the arrival of a small steamer from Mayari, carrying a number of wounded. By these means it became known that a large expedition had landed on the coast near Mayari, and that an engagement had taken place with the government troops, who had to retreat for want of ammunition. Every one understood by this that the Spanish troops had been badly routed. The letters that reached us by safe hands cleared up all doubts. The Spaniards having learned that a large steamer (the Perit) was landing a strong armed force on the coast, sent about 200 men to attack them, but these were beaten, having twenty-five men and three officers killed and sixty or seventy wounded. The Spanish troops were dispersed and fearfully raked by grape from the guns of the patriots. The following day another attack was made by reinforcements, but they shared the same fate, losing about 200 killed and wounded. After the second attack Donato Marmol arrived with an additional force of 2000 patriots, and the Spaniards fled to Mayari on board the Government men-of-war. The Spaniards are greatly alarmed at these two victories, but the patriots are immensely enthusiastic. Accounts are continually coming in, and the loss of the Spaniards in the two fights must have been 300 men, and the victory is made evident by the large arrivals of wounded. The whole splendid cargo of the Perit is now safely in the hands of the liberating army, and with such reinforcements it cannot fail to obtain signal and brilliant victories. The troops landed were under command of General Jordan and several efficient officers. They are now joined by several thousand men, but will not move far from the coast at present, as other expeditions are expected.

News has doubtless been received respecting the great fight at Las Tunas, in which a convoy was captured; but the following details have now come to hand:—The Spaniards lost in killed and wounded about sixty men, one cannon and mules, 150 muskets and ninety-seven prisoners. The patriot officer who commanded this brilliant attack was Vincente Garcia.

General Buceta, who left here with 1500 men in order to communicate with Valmaseda, could reach no further than the village of Palma Sorian, distant about ten leagues, having suffered great loss by the attacks of the troops under General Felix Figueredo. In one of the ambuscades Buceta's horse was shot from under him. The number of his wounded and sick is stated to be fully 400. This column suffered severely by the climate owing to the men being freshly landed, but especially from the vomito. Much trouble arose from the insubordination of the men, many of whom were shot by General Buceta's orders; some accounts state this number even to reach forty. Even the Spaniards confess to these facts, and also that the men are deserting, numbers hading already joined Figueredo at Jiguany. General Gomez did not allow them one minute's rest, but continually harassed them, causing much loss. At last a splendid ambuscade, led by Colonel Antonio Maceo, caused them a loss of fourteen men and ten muskets, besides driving them some distance.

Another glorious encounter. The Spanish Government shipped some 400 men to Maniabon for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the expedition. but the members had already joined the liberating forces under Quesada and Marmol, who drove them back, and obliged them to re-embark in all haste, leaving a great number of dead and wounded, who were picked up by the patriots. Here again the Spanish troops gave evidence of their cruel propensities by committing acts bloody and horrifying to all civilized minds. Juan Gonzales, a colored man, was surprised by the Catalan volunteers in the fields, and made to suffer the most cruel martyrdom, recalling the acts of the middle ages. The eyes were cut out with bayonets, the teeth were all pulled out, his body otherwise fearfully mutilated, and then the shivering mass was riddled with balls and bayonet thrusts. They murdered the wife and two sons of Pedro Acosta merely because he had joined the insurrection. He, however, avenged his loss by surprising them on the road to Jiguany, killing twenty-six and wounding many more. All the families about Jiguany and Baire who have members with the insurgents are made to suffer innumerable cruelties.

The Spanish Government, in order to destroy the effect of the victories obtained by the patriots at Mavari and the landing of the expedition, has fabricated an illusory account, in which it is stated that the expedition was routed and all its ammunition taken. This, however, is utterly false.

El Mambi of May 10 publishes a circular by Ignacio Mora, which gives the lie to General Dulce's statement that the revolution in Cuba was ended, and asserts that Cuba is now more than ever lost to Spain.

BRIGHAM.

The Man with the Seventy-five Wives, or More —He Giveth Advice to Bachelors.

At a recent meeting in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Brigham Young relieved his mind thus:—

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

There are a great many single men in our midst who ought to have wives, and a great many young women who ought to have husbands. There is a radical wrong somewhere.

Young man, go and get you a partner; get you a little house, then plant out your shade trees and fruit trees. Land is plenty here; you can get it "without money and without price." You have the privilege now, if you are a citizen of the United States, of taking up one hundred acres, and it will only cost you ten or fifteen dollars. Cannot you get a home? Yes, you can, right here in the midst of the saints. Then go and do it, and do not neglect the first commandment given to Adam and Eve—to replenish, subdue, and beautify the earth.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

Now, sisters, what shall we do? Shall we take more wives than one, or shall we not? If we do not it will not help the case with those who do not take any; they will not get any because we have only one; and we should see hundreds and thousands of our females with no home, nobody to protect them, nobody that they can call husband, and they would wander off. Shall we do this or not? If the men will be righteous all will be right.

A CHALLENGE TO THE YANKEES.

They have said a great deal in Washington with regard to our having more wives than one. I have said in public, and have written that if they will cease their licentiousness and each one get a wife and be true to her and strictly virtuous, and then will cause the nation to take the same course, we will submit to their wishes and have but one wife. Here is a bargain—if you will have no more than one woman, we will not. But the thing is here—they want women but no wives. We take many women, but we make wives and mothers of them, and they are not cast off; and their children have the privilege of bearing the names of their fathers instead of being cast off.

BRIGHAM SWEARS.

As I saw an advertisement not long since of a young man, hailing from the West, who claimed to be a son of a certain gentleman in Congress; but the gentleman advertised that he had no son of that name in the West. No, he cast him off, rejected, and refused to own him. I say God will damn the man and the nation that will act so; God will damn the nation in which women, with no arm to shield and protect them, are seduced and left to mourn over their lost, fallen, and degraded condition. God bless you. Amen.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Marines to Aid the United States Revenue Officers in Suppressing Illicit Distilleries.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Recent Paris Disturbances —The New Chamber of Deputies of Greece.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Illicit Distillation—United States Marines to Aid in Suppressing it in the Richmond District, Philadelphia—Reports from other Sections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Internal Revenue Bureau is in receipt of official intelligence concerning the disturbances in the Richmond district, Philadelphia, arising out of the attempt of revenue officers to put an end to illicit distilleries. Supervisor of Internal Revenue Southworth, in a letter to Commissioner Delano, encloses a report of certain revenue officers who attempted to break up this business, but were set upon and driven off by a mob of men, women, and children. The Commissioner has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the facts, and calling upon that official to put at the disposal of Supervisor Southworth a detachment of marines from Philadelphia Navy Yard, to enable the revenue officers to enforce the laws. The request will be granted, and the marines, under the command of an efficient officer, will be directed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, and put down those who attempt to interfere with the officers in the discharge of their duty.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received intelligence of the seizure of sixty illicit distilleries in East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. In East Tennessee resistance has been made to the officers to such an extent that the Commissioner has been compelled to call upon the Secretary of War for troops, which will be furnished.

National Bank Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—No fractional currency issued for the week. Amount shipped to banks, $95,000; securities held for circulating notes, $352,882,200; ditto for public deposits, $29,538,850; mutilated bank notes burned, $139,350; total burned heretofore, $14,290,877; actual circulation, $299,858,694; fractional currency destroyed, $294,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Disturbances.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, June 19.—Eight hundred persons, who were arrested here during the recent disturbances caused by the elections, have been discharged, and two hundred are still kept in confinement.

The Grecian Legislature.

ATHENS, June 19.—The King of Greece opened the sessions of the new Chambers with a speech, in which he announced that new laws would be required for the reorganization of the educational system of the country, and said it was the intention of the nation to fulfil its monetary obligations, and, therefore, a further development of her resources was desirable, and in that connection proposed the cutting of a ship canal through the isthmus of Corinth.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Heavy Confiscations in Baltimore.

One of the largest seizures made under the Internal Revenue laws, and probably the largest of the class in the United States, has just been effected in Baltimore. A system of organized frauds has for many months been practised by the Ullmans, who own the largest distillery in the country, and the frauds they have committed, under the knowledge and connivance of officers of the revenue, will amount, it is thought, to several hundred thousand dollars. Officers sent to the distillery to investigate its affairs report that the facilities for fraud were the most perfect they had ever known. It was discovered that the owners had violated every section of the Revenue laws pertaining to the manufacture of spirits, and that the frauds extended back a long period. The Ullmans did a very extensive and profitable business in the compounding of liquors, making old whisky out of new, preparing peach brandy, etc. The establishment in all its parts is represented to be the most complete in the country. The buildings alone are valued at $100,000. The evidence is so perfect that it will be impossible for the owners to evade the law relating to seizures. All of the revenue officers responsible for the honest management of the distillery have been superseded, and the Commissioner is rigidly prosecuting them. There is no doubt the frauds were perpetrated with their free knowledge and consent. Several storekeepers and gaugers were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

SPEKE.—The solution of the great "Speke mystery," which some time since so agitated all England, is thus given in London correspondence of the 5th inst.:—

"Do you remember the 'Speke mystery?' how all England was troubled for weeks over the mysterious disappearance of Rev. Benjamin Speke, whose hat was found in St. James' Park, and his body nowhere—until after a long time he was discovered, disguised as a drover, down in Cornwall? Well, here is the proper termination of that little romance or comedy:—

"Rev. Benjamin Speke was married last week to Miss Caroline Sophia Fuller, of Neston Park, at the parish church of Neston, in Wilts. The church was crowded in every part, and both it and the village were very tastefully decorated. The bridal presents were numerous and costly, and they included several tokens of regard for the bride from the poor of Neston.'

"And now, if the fair bride is musically inclined, she can sing:—

"'Speke! Speke! love, I implore thee,
Say, say, why didst thou run away'—

in that awfully mysterious manner, without a hat, and dressed like a drover? But probably she knows already."

SUMMER RESORTS.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758,
Two hours and a half from Philad